FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East & Africa*

*Vol V No 097* *16 May 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Attacks Camp David 'Plot' in Middle East [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Congratulates Yugoslav President Mijatovic [VOP] A 2
'Arafat Tells Spanish Paper of Talks With Suarez, PLO Aims [Madrid YA 11 May] A 2
Voice of Palestine Reports Israeli Operations in Lebanon A 4
PLO Executive Committee Criticizes Israeli Decision on Jerusalem [VOP] A 5
Damascus Paper Interviews As-Sa'iqah Leader [Damascus ATH-THAWRAH 11 May] A 6
Kuwaiti Paper: PLO Official Notes 'Retreat' in French Stand A 9

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Niger Minister Arrives With Message for Amir C 1
Amir Receives Message C 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Islamabad Meeting C 1

KUWAIT

South Korean President Concludes Visit, Departs C 2
Press Release on Visit C 2
Departure 15 May C 2

OMAN

Minister Receives Message From Sudanese Counterpart C 3
'Ajman Deputy Ruler Arrives in Muscat for Talks C 3
Defense Minister Returns From Pakistan C 3

QATAR

Saudi Arabian Envoy Visits Doha 11 May C 4
Shaykh Khalifah Receives Message From Niger Leader C 4
Moroccan Envoy Interviewed by AR-RAYAH C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Confirms $2 Per Barrel Oil Price Increase C 5
Cabinet Approves 1980-1981 National Budget C 5

EGYPT

Position Reversed; Egypt Will Not Resume Autonomy Talks D 1
As-Sadat Statement D 1
Message to Carter D 2
U.S. Role D 2
Foreign Ministry Statement D 2
Ghali Press Conference D 3
Press Reaction to Autonomy Talks Reversal Reported D 6
Begin Blamed D 6
Peace Process Obstruction D 6

Date Named for Referendum on Constitutional Amendment D 7
As-Sadat Authorized To Issue Decisions of Law D 7
As-Sadat Visits Former Shah of Iran D 7
National Front Issues Statement on Government Methods D 8
[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 12 May]

IRAQ

Interior Minister Interviewed on Deportations, Planned Elections E 1
[AL-MAJALLAH 10-16 May]
Briefs: Appointment of Ambassadors E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn To Pay Visit to Iraq 17 May F 1
Arab League Secretary General Makes Statement, Leaves F 1
Portuguese Commerce, Tourism Minister Departs 14 May F 1

LEBANON

Foreign Minister Butrus Returns to Beirut G 1
Israeli Artillery, Gunboats Shell Sidon, Other Areas G 1
Border Militia 'Provokes' Norwegian Forces G 1
Israeli Planes Fly Over Sidon 16 May G 1
Al-Huss Comments on Israeli Shelling G 2
Beirut Radio Reports Israeli Landing Operations G 2
VOL: 10 Casualties Reported in Transmitter Explosion G 2
Israeli Overflights Resume Over Beirut G 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Central Committee Authorizes Bendjedid To Begin Reforms I 1
Soviet Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 14 May I 2

LIBYA

Official Explains Principles of People's Bureaus I 2
Grenada Prime Minister Arrives in Tripoli [Voice of Cuba] I 3
Meets Al-Qadhdhafi I 3
Libyan Bank To Introduce New 5, 10-Dinar Bills I 3

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Praises Conduct, Outcome of OAU Summit I 3
[L'ACTION 1 May]
Prime Minister Seeks More Aid From FRG I 4

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Issues Communique on Successes Against Morocco I 5
Minister Points Out Morocco's Sociopolitical Problems I 6
BRIEFS: New Bulgarian Envoy to Mauritania I 6

ISRAEL

Army Carries Out Operation in Southern Lebanon 15-16 May N 1
Further Details on Action N 1
Calm Reported on Border N 1
Comment on Egyptian Position at Autonomy Talks N 1
Begin on Egypt's 'Excuses' N 1
Shamir Comments on Egyptian Moves N 2
Burg Reaction to Egyptian Announcement N 3
HA'ARETZ on 'Flippant' Egyptian Attitude [16 May] N 4
Editorials on As-Sadat Decision N 5
Commerce Minister Pat Speaks on Trade Relations With Egypt N 5
Energy Minister Moda'i on Possible Request for Alaskan Oil [MA'ARIV 16 May] N 5
Self-Administration Said Possible in Gaza Within a Year [DAVAR 15 May] N 6
MAPAM Secretary Criticizes Autonomy as Palestinian Solution N 7
Labor Party Discusses Autonomy Program Alternatives N 7
Jewish Agency Plans 59 New West Bank Settlements N 8
Reportage on Current West Bank Situation N 8
Area Reported Quiet N 8
Hebron Curfew To Be Eased N 8
Bomb Explosion in Nabulus N 8
Shops Closed in Ramallah N 9
Halhul Deputy Mayor To Act for Deported Mayor N 9
Most Israelis Dissatisfied With Camp David Security Arrangements [HA'ARETZ 11 May] N 9
Poll Shows Five Percent Intend To Leave Country [HA'ARETZ 16 May] N 9
April Consumer Price Index Rises Over 10 Percent N 10

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Meets With UN Refugee Official R 1

UGANDA

Military Commission Calls Meeting of National Council R 1
UPC Branch Supports Military Commission's Decision R 1
Military Commission Meets With Permanent Secretaries R 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

AFP Reports Arrests of Soldiers Planning Coup T 1

GUINEA

President Toure Escapes Grenade Attack T 1

LIBERIA

Minister Confirms Countercoup Attempt Failed T 1
Former Chaplain General Arrested for Planning Coup T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 21 SWAPO Guerrillas U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Speaks to Meeting in Cape Province U 1
Police Arrest 130 Children at Grahamstown U 1

ZIMBABWE

Text of President's Speech at First Parliament Session U 2
House Officers Elected at First Parliament Session U 8
Minister Denies Plans To Abolish White Parliamentary Seats U 8

'ARAFAT ATTACKS CAMP DAVID 'PLOT' IN MIDDLE EAST

NC152043 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1723 GMT 15 May 80

[Speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the opening of the conference organized by the international secretariat for solidarity with the Arab people and their central issue, Palestine, held in Beirut on 14 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, comrades, friends: Thank you for coming to this meeting for solidarity with the Palestinians, and for solidarity with the Lebanese Arab people, especially in these difficult and fateful circumstances through which our Arab nation, the whole area and the world are passing, and particularly in view of the U.S. military show of force. The United States wants to place the Middle East area with its resources and raw materials, including oil, within its sphere of influence.

In its operation against the heroic Iranian revolution, the United States--as we have expected and have been saying--used Arab territories which have fallen in the hands of U.S. world imperialism through the Camp David plot and through the agent As-Sadat. However, as an Eghptian Arab struggler before being a Lebanese-Palestinian struggler, I say that Egypt's night will not be long, and that the Egyptian people will rise up to remove this agentry and treachery from Egypt. Beloved Egypt will then rejoin the Arab procession and the procession of the democratic, progressive struggling forces in the world. [applause]

I say this because I have confidence in the Egyptian people. These people have offered 86,000 killed and wounded during the past years, not in self-defense, but in defense of Palestine and the Arab nation.

In the attack on the Iranian revolution, the United States--as we expected--used the Qina base in upper Egypt. This means that through Camp David, U.S. bases were established not only in Sinai, but also in upper Egypt. The United States also used the Masirah base. This means that there is a U.S. invasion of the area through Camp David. Masirah is in Oman. Then we heard about an agreement with Somalia to provide facilities at Berbera port for the U.S. fleets, which want to dominate our area. We must not forget the facilities which were provided for them in Mombasa, Kenya. This means that Camp David is not only against the Palestinian people or the Lebanese people, but against the whole area. It is not against the Arab nation only, but against the whole area. It is against everything that is free, progressive and honorable in this area.

In order to understand the meaning of Camp David, it is enough to recall a statement made by the commander of the Egyptian Army, who mortgaged this heroic and giant army and who shifted its position to fight with the enemies of our Arab nation. He said: We do not want these aircraft from the United States in order to use them against Israel, but to use them in defense of U.S. interests.

It is sufficient to remind you that there are Egyptian forces in 10 African states. This means that the Egyptian role under Camp David is confined to Africa. The Israeli role is against the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national and nationalist movement, Syria and the whole area. There is a distribution of roles. They were hoping that the plot would be completed through the shah, but the revolution of the fraternal and heroic Iranian people blew up one of the pillars of this plot.

The true meaning of solidarity, as we understand it in the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national and nationalist movement, is to fight not only in southern Lebanon and in our occupied Palestinian territory, but also with the free peoples in Africa, Asia, Latin America and every part of the world where there is oppression, injustice, racism, fascism, Zionism, colonialism and imperialism. [applause]

Thank you for coming to Lebanon to express your solidarity with us. Lebanon is a battlefield. It is courageous of you to come to Lebanon to make us feel that we are not alone.

Before I end, I want to tell my brothers in the Lebanese national and nationalist movement and the heroic and steadfast Lebanese people, who sacrificed hundreds of thousands of killed and wounded and homeless people in defense of this Palestinian cause and revolution--I want to tell them: We in Lebanon are your guests. For us, Lebanon is just a transit stop and not a permanent residence. Some imperialist circles have been talking about the so-called settlement [of Palestinians in Lebanon] the settlement plot. Those who plot against the Palestinian revolution want to settle the Palestinians in Lebanon.

This bird which is seeking freedom wants to return to its homeland--Palestine--to live in peace in the land of peace--the land of Palestine. We are not warmongers or lovers of massacres. We do not want to kill anyone. We do not want to throw anyone into the sea. Were present civilized values. Therefore, we, the victims, have offered two solutions, while they offered us further massacres, plots, killings. They did that not only against the Palestinian people, but also against the heroic Lebanese people. Therefore, our rifles will remain ready in defense not only of Lebanon or Palestine, but also of the whole Arab nation and of every free, progressive and honorable man. We shall remain united until victory.

'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC

NC160816 (Clandestine) Vocie of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has congratulated Comrade Mijatovic on the occasion of his appointment as president of the Yugoslav collective leadership.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: It gives me pleasure, on behalf of the Palestinian people, the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf, to express to the Yugoslav peoples, the League of Communists of Yugosalvia and to you personally warmest heartfelt congratulations on your appointment as president of the collective leadership and head of the Yugoslav state.

Your elevated struggle position and the work you have done during scores of years of struggle against nazism and fascism for the sake of the Yugoslav peoples and all the struggling-and-peace-loving peoples at the side of the great Comrade Josip Broz Tito--the most faithful to our Palestinian people and the obdurate defender of his rights--indicate that your appointment as president of the collective leadership and head of state is an affirmation of the progressive line followed by the departing President Tito, particularly in his support for the struggling peoples and the freedom movements in the world.

Once again I extend to you, dear comrade, my heartfelt congratulations, wishing the Yugoslav peoples, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and you progress and prosperity.

'ARAFAT TELLS SPANISH PAPER OF TALKS WITH SUAREZ, PLO AIMS

LD141143 Madrid YA in Spanish 11 May 80 p 6

[Jose V. Colchero interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "before leaving Belgrade": "Spain Can Do Much for Palestinian Cause"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Having talked to [Spanish Premier] and Belgrade and to [Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary] Gonzalez here, what do you believe that Spain can do for the Palestinians?

[Answer] First, I would like to express my gratitude to our friends in Spain and especially to Premier Suarez, who was the first prime minister to invite me to visit his country. It is true that Chancellor Kreisky sent me an invitation before, but only in his capacity as party leader (though Austria was later the first European country to recognize the PLO.

[Question] That was in last May, and since then there has been another Spanish-Palestinian "summit" in Riyadh....

[Answer] And I met him [Suarez] again here in Belgrade.

[Question] How have matters developed since the Madrid meeting?

[Answer] We are developing, expanding and intensifying our relations, and at these recent meetings we have made it clear that both sides' desire is to continue along this path.

[Question] Do you hope that the status of the PLO office will be raised, since it is at present not legally an embassy?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, the status is not the basic consideration. The essential thing is to strengthen relations with the Spanish people and government.

[Question] What can Spain do for the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] It can do a great deal. It carries weight and influence in Latin America and Europe and with its U.S. allies. It can do much.

[Question] Did you also discuss the U.S. hostages in Tehran with Adolfo Suarez?

[Answer] I would rather not comment on that....

[Question] Do you expect a change of attitude on Israel's part if Begin loses the election next year and the Laborites gain power?

[Answer] The Laborites have been involved and are still involved in crimes against and murders of Palestinians. They use velvet gloves and have a liberal face, but in fundamental issues they commit the same crimes as the people now in power.

A State of Jews, Christians and Muslims

[Question] What are the Palestinian Liberation Front's specific demands?

[Answer] First, we declared our willingness to establish a democratic and secular state in Palestine, where Jews, Christians and Muslims could coexist with equal rights. Then we offered another solution. This was in my UN speech. I said that we were willing to establish our independent state on any territory from which the Israelis withdrew or which had been liberated. But this proposal too was rejected. What we were offered was the Camp David agreement, which envisages further enslavement for my people under the Zionist yoke. At the same time as the Europeans and Americans were advocating the Camp David agreement (which was reached, of course, without the Palestinians' participation), they were denying Ian Smith's participation in Rhodesia because they believed it essential to safeguard the native people's rights there. So why do they completely ignore Palestine's indigenous population and insist on treating us like slaves? Did you know that we Palestinians have the highest level of education anywhere in the Middle East--including Israel?

[Question] But Israel is a power in the region....

[Answer] The Israelis receive large amounts of aid from abroad while we Palestinians have to create everything ourselves, starting from nothing, from our tragic and wretched situation. I must say that this is not primarily the fault of the Israelis but of the Western countries--the United States and the European countries--which have a moral responsibility. The FRG, for instance, under Israeli blackmail, is paying millions and millions of marks to the Zionist body. And we Palestinians suffer the consequences. It is with these marks, dollars and francs and with the Western countries' military and economic support that the injustice against us is being committed.

We cannot fail to feel hurt because we are paying for this policy with our own blood and the usurpation of our land. The Western world cannot remain silent while the killings, the genocide of the Palestinian people continue.

Two Options: United Nations or Struggle

[Question] What solution do you advocate to end the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Answer] I have two options: to go to the United Nations and demand my rights....

[Question] But do you believe that the United Nations has the capacity and strength to impose a solution and overcome the problem?

[Answer] Yes, though the United States always uses its right of veto in the Security Council every time any decision concerning the Palestinian people's rights is discussed. The Palestinian Liberation Front still believes in the United Nations as an institution. We believe it is the only peaceful way to resolve our problem, and it is the path we wish to follow.

[Question] Do you also trust the "blue helmets" who monitor the borders of Israel and the free Arab territories?

[Answer] Yes. And we know that they are suffering because of Israel and that they must suffer with the Palestinians. Why not? Why not suffer with the Palestinians? We have been experiencing this tragedy for over 30 years.

[Question] What is the second option, if the UN option fails?

[Answer] To continue the resistance. It is a legitimate resistance, a legitimate struggle to free ourselves from occupation.

VOICE OF PALESTINE REPORTS ISRAELI OPERATIONS IN LEBANON

NC160620 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0540 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Last night, the Zionist enemy carried out an extensive attack on the township of Tyre and its quarters and the township of An-Nabatiyah and its surroundings. A number of persons were wounded and property was seriously damaged.

The Zionist gunboats used rockets to shell quarters of the township of Tyre and Ar-Rashidiyah and Al-Buss camps. They were accompanied by helicopters which lit up the area. The rocketing of Tyre from offshore was accompanied by concentrated artillery shelling by the Zionist-isolationist alliance of An-Nabatiyah, Al-'Ayshiyah, 'Arab Salim, Ad-Duwayr and Dayr az-Zahrani.

Reports have indicated that the Zionist gunboats made a number of attempts to approach the coast from Ar-Rashidiyah to the Abu al-Aswad area accompanied by helicopters, but the artillery of the joint forces strongly repulsed them, compelling them to flee to deeper waters.

The reports further indicate that at dawn today Zionist gunboats, accompanied by helicopters which were dropping flares, attempted to approach the northern coast. They fired rockets at Nahr al-Barid camp, causing some material damage.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CRITICIZES ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

NC160732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee has issued a statement on the aggressive Zionist decision to annex the holy city [of Jerusalem] to the Zionist racist entity and on the Zionist expansionist practices in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The statement says that the Zionist decision to consider the city of Jerusalem the unified official capital and to move the official Israeli establishments to it exposes the Zionist movement and its nature as a racist settlement movement, as well as its basic status as a racist movement unceasingly working to uproot our people from their land and properties and aiming at Zionizing our homeland Palestine, achieving the historic ambitions of the Zionist movement in Palestine and establishing greater Israel in our Arab area.

The policy of [word indistinct] and annexation being followed by the Zionist terrorists is merely a daily application of Zionist ambitions. This policy is receiving full support, and encouragement from the United States, which is hostile to our Palestinian people, the Arab nation's peoples and the struggling peoples in the world. By this, they are defying the clear and frank UN resolutions on Jerusalem and its Arabism as the first of the two qiblahs and the third of the holy mosques.

The PLO Executive Committee, while following with extreme anxiety the preludes to and encroachments of this serious decision, considers Arab, Muslim, Christian and world opinion directly and firmly involved in seeking by various forms and means to halt this serious decision and to contain its possible extremely grave effects and results.

The Islamic states, which will be convening a conference in Islamabad, face a serious challenge. The Islamic holy places in Jerusalem are threatened and the Islamic identity of Jerusalem is being exposed to a severe trial. Therefore, the Islamic states must undertake to fulfill all the requirements of historic, national, religious and civilized responsibility by confronting this new crime and the United States, which stands behind every Israeli aggression and arrogance.

We have historic responsibilities to rescue Jerusalem and the Muslim and Christian holy places from the Israeli-U.S. arrogance and violations. In this context, we urge all the honorable and free forces in the nonaligned group, through the United Nations and through all possible means, to confront this Israeli decision which exposes Zionist expansionist ambitions.

DAMASCUS PAPER INTERVIEWS AS-SA'IQAH LEADER

JN131150 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 11 May 80 p 5

[Interview with 'Isam al-Qadi, leader of the pro-Syrian As-Sa'Iqah organization, conducted by ATH-THAWRAH correspondent Ahmad Suwwan--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] In a public statement you made about 2 months ago you said: As-Sa'Iqah will play a big role in putting the Palestinian house in order, particularly in the sphere of Palestinian national unity. What are the practical results which ensued from this public stand?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, we exerted intensive efforts with all our brothers in the various groups of the Palestinian resistance movement to bring about Palestinian national unity. Of course, there was a response from all the Palestinian resistance groups, and there is almost unanimity on the need to adhere to the political and organizational program which was approved at the 14th session of the Palestine National Council in Damascus.

The issue of national unity is not that simple. Resistance leaders have been talking about national unity and unity among the various resistance movement groups since the establishment of the PLO. Each of these groups has its characteristics, organizations and circumstances. We in the As-Sa'iqah are struggling to bring about national unity. Our daily tasks and movement are always channelled toward the realization of this goal. We hope this topic will be open to debate and will assume first priority in our dialogue at the next Palestine National Council session.

[Question] It is said that, in politics, nothing comes from a vacuum and that everything is interconnected. The series of recent statements on the European initiative have not only violated the PLO's political program and the results of the Palestine National Council sessions, but they also constituted a flagrant breach of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's summit resolutions which categorically rejected the European initiative and even any amendment of the UN Security Council resolution. From where do such statements flow, since they were not sudden and did not come about in a vacuum?

[Answer] In my opinion, the concern over the West European initiative for finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis is not separate from the agreement of the United States and Israel. I believe that Kreisky's and Brandt's moves come at Carter's authorization. Our analysis says: What will they do when the Camp David process reaches a deadlock? There should be a role for Europe. The West European movement is a link that closely complements the first link in the chain; namely, Camp David. What is being said and narrated at present constitutes an attempt to conduct a cosmetic operation on the Camp David accords. Therefore, we in the Palestinian revolution should be extremely vigilant and cautious vis-a-vis any move with Western Europe.

[Question] Therefore, you believe that the 15th session of the Palestine National Council, about which there is so much talk at present, will be a controversial one not only on the political level but also on the democratic organizational level inside the PLO's institutions and bodies? Will this session indeed be controversial and what will be As-Sa'iqah's role in it?

[Answer] In our opinion the first task will be to entrench the political course and program which was approved by the national council. Furthermore, we are not accusing any of our brothers in the Palestinian resistance groups. However, a frank political line should be drawn up and should be clear to all. Despite the existence of certain disputed points, we should define the do's and the don't's. We should put restrictions on the don't's. The do's agreed upon will provide the required freedom of movement to all the brothers who work in the political field.

Let the topic of the European initiative be raised at the Palestine National Council and let there be democratic dialogue on it. Let the national council take a decision on the subject so that everybody will adhere to this decision. However, it is unacceptable for such a move to be made in isolation from the viewpoints of most of the Palestinian resistance groups.

[Question] In a previous interview with ATH-THAWRAH, you said: Arab solidarity will be jeopardized if it relies on plotting. You also said that there is a difference between Arab solidarity for the liberation of land and confirmation of the Arab political stand and Arab solidarity that relies upon peddling capitulation and settlement. In the Arab political arena at present, attempts are being made, under the guise of Arab solidarity, to bring together various parties in the ara with the aim of creating an axis to face the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Can it be said at this point that the Arab political map is distributed among three: As-Sadat, who is blatantly and totally biased in favor of the Israeli enemy and the United States; the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which is the second force against As-Sadat and against a settlement and capitulation; and a third force they are trying to create. What do you think of this distribution and in which direction can the third force flow as an axis?

[Answer] In my opinion, the slogan of Arab solidarity was drawn up and raised only for the liberation of Palestine. The lesson gained from the experience of peoples shows us that when their land is occupied and their national soil desecrated, all the forces come together and internal conflicts end for the sake of the liberation of the homeland.

Unfortunately, however, it seems that there are certain Arab regimes which do not care for either the homeland or its liberation. They only care for their self-interest and narrow-mindedness that is not related in any way to the homeland or to patriotism. Suddenly, the slogan of Arab solidarity has been transformed from being for the sake of liberating the homeland into a battle between the Arabs and the friends of their cause. This is an ironic difference. For example, when Iran was under the rule of the shah's peacock throne, they did not fight this throne. On the contrary, they burned incense for this regime which was an Iranian-Israeli one against the Arabs and the Palestinians. They concluded agreements and treaties with this regime and gave it big concessions that no Arab leader had ever dared grant.

Now that Iran's shah, Israel's friend, has gone with no return; now that the Iranian masses go out in the streets of Tehran in scores of thousands in support of the Palestinian issue; now that thousands of Iranian students tore down the Israeli flag from atop the Israeli Embassy and replaced it with the Palestinian flag; and now that Iran supports the resistance and has become an important factor in the battle against Israel and U.S. imperialism, it has become required that we Arabs raise the slogans of Arab solidarity in order to fight this regime and these masses which support the Palestinian people's issue and which are ready to struggle side by side with the Palestinian revolution for the liberation of Palestine.

This is Arab plotting. It ultimately flows into the Camp David mill. They want to change the battle from one against Israel and the United States to one against our friends, whether Iranian or otherwise.

For example, equating the United States with the Soviet Union is also part of the plotting. The most important stage of the revolution is that of distinguishing between friend and foe. Many revolutions, despite the justice of their cause, have lost their battle because they failed to distinguish between friend and foe. We should be accurate in distinguishing between friend and foe. As a result of several bitter experiences, we have been able to ascertain beyond any doubt that the United States is our number one enemy. It is the United States which protects Israel and works against our national aspirations. The Soviet Union's and the socialist countries' stand in supporting us is clear. Failure to make this distinction is not in the interest of our just struggle for steadfastness, but serves our enemies and the **United States.**

[Question] Based of the resolution issused by the Palestinian National Council (PNC) in its 13th session, As-Sa'iqah participated in a number of conferences with Jordan. What are the latest developments of the dialogue with Jordan?

[Answer] There is not dialogue in the true sense of the word; there is a joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee which looks after the interests of our people in the occupied territories. The Baghdad summit allocated funds for the people in the occupied territory. It was agreed at the summit conference that these allocations should be distributed among our people in the occupied territory through an agreement and cooperation between the Palestinian resistance and the Jordanian regime. Unless there is something which I am not aware of, there is political dialogue between the two sides, according to my knowledge.

According to my knowledge, what is under discussion now is a decision made at the steadfastness and confrontation summit conference asking our brothers in Jordan to open their border for the Palestinian resistance. What is required now is a development in the Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Jordan is supposed to open its border and offer facilities to the Palestinian resistance so that the resistance will be able to move both on the political and military level in Jordan.

[Question] Recently, there have been attempts to transform the committee into a political move through a joint coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

[Answer] There is no Palestinian decision in this regard. Of course, we hope for good relations between the Palestinian resistance and all the Arab regime. These relations should be within the limits of the PNC, the Palestinian leaderships' decision and the political program approved by the PNC. We do not recognize any dialogue, meeting or talks which are not within this framework. We are not partners in such meetings nor do we commit ourselves to them.

[Question] In light of the formation of the joint committee for the support of the people in the occupied territory, I think that certain controls and criteria have been placed. Among these controls and criteria are the opening of the border for the Palestinian resistance, the release of the Palestinian detainees, Jordan's recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and the nonparticipation in the U.S. settlement or self-rule plans. There have been controls even with regard to the subject of financial support for the joint committee. Has there been adherence to these criteria?

[Answer] In fact, some controls have been drawn up to regulate the expenditure process in order to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory against the occupation and settlement plans, headed by self-rule, and to foil these plans. We in As-Sa'iqah have exerted great efforts to give further care and attention to the mayors and national leaders inside the homeland because they, with our peoples in the occupied territory, are really symbols of the Palestinian national movement and the Palestinian revolution.

[Question] We have talked about the European initiative as a complementing part of Camp David, but we have not talked about similar Arab initiatives or roles. What about these Arab roles?

[Answer] King Hassan II is making a grave move based on neutralizing the PLO and the Palestinians and not linking the Palestinian issue with the rest of the Arab soil, such as the Golan Heights and other places. This definitely means the return to the Israeli attempts of long ago. These are the attempts that were based on separating the issue of Palestine from its pan-Arab dimension. These attempts are not different from As-Sadat's trend of separating Sinai from the Palestinian issue and from the rest of the Arab soil. Robbing the Palestinian issue of its pan-Arab dimension is a deadly blow to this issue because Palestine is the issue of all the Arabs and all the Arab nation.

[Question] Looking at the present Arab situation, it seems that the United States is satisfied and that its interests are not threatened. It so far has not knelt here. How do you conceive this matter and what about the U.S. interests in the region?

[Answer] These interests are getting better and better. They are also secured. The Arab status quo is, for the United States, satisfactory. Israel is for the United States, the best project it carried out to create an advanced political, economic and military base in the Arab homeland. Israel and the United States are two faces of one coin. When we get strong, when U.S. political and economic interests in the region are jeopardized, when we exhaust the enemy militarily, and when we exhaust the United States, we can then get concessions from the United States.

The situation is now reversed because it is the United States that is asking us to make concessions, and this is the point of difference between us and them. We do not say that such a person is a traitor and such a person is an agent; however, this is our analysis, based on information, objectivity, and the militant experiences of peoples and history. We do not fight out of love for fighting, but we do so to restore our rights and avert death.

KUWAITI PAPER: PLO OFFICIAL NOTES 'RETREAT' IN FRENCH STAND

JN161005 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 May--The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM quotes PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus as saying that a certain retreat [taraju'] has occurred in the French-European stand on the Palestinian issue. In an interview published today by the paper AR-AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, As-Sus points out that the PLO has begun to notice a retreat in the French-European stand on the Palestinian issue. As-Sus adds that the French Government has begun to talk about the PLO as one of the Palestinian parties, thus holding that other Palestinian sides can represent the Palestinian people. As-Sus ruled out the possibility that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Paris in the current stage. As-Sus affirmed his rejection of any conditions that France might propose in order to make this visit possible. As-Sus called on France and Europe to carry out an initiative that is ind independent of the U S. moves, which are hostile to the Arab and Palestinian people, and to recognize the PLO.

## BAHRAIN

### NIGER MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AMIR

JN131850 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Manama, 13 May--Niger Minister of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry Mai Maigana and the members of his delegation arrived in Manama tonight from Doha on a brief visit to Bahrain in the course of his current tour of the area. The Niger minister brought with him a message for the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Niger President Seyni Kountche on the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Niger minister was met on arrival by Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy.

### Amir Receives Message

JN141005 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Manama, 14 May--Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Niger President Seyni Kountche on bilateral relations and ways to bolster them, as well as on current African and Arab issues.

The message was conveyed by Mai Maigana, Niger minister of economic affairs commerce and industry, when he was received by the Bahraini amir here this morning.

### FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD MEETING

JN160836 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Manama, 16 May--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama for Islamabad this morning to lead his country's delegation to the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference scheduled to begin its meetings tomorrow, Saturday, and to continue until 21 May.

In a predeparture statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, the Bahraini foreign minister expressed his hope that the conference will achieve its objectives, namely, to remedy current Islamic problems around the world.

He added that the most important topics to be discussed by the conference include the status of the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem after the recent developments by which Jerusalem was rendered the unified capital of the Zionist entity. He asserted that this matter is a great challenge to the entire Islamic world, as far as the holy places are concerned.

He added that the conference will also discuss the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and will try to return Afghanistan to the Islamic fold and to the independent nonaligned countries.

He pointed out that the islamic grouping has played a basic role in international organizations of late.

Asked whether a Gulf paper will be submitted to the conference, he explained that contacts have been undertaken among the area's foreign ministers to coordinate their ideas, in an attempt to reach positive and successful solutions to the issues that will be discussed by the conference and to adopt a unified Islamic stand.

KUWAIT

SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Press Release on Visit

LD151118 Kuwait KUNA in English 1027 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 15 (KUNA)--Kuwait and South Korea Thursday expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the visit here by President Choe Kyu-ha and affirmed their determination (?to continue the) development of bilateral relations between the two countries in various fields.

This came in the following press release:

"At the invitation of H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, H.E. the president of the Republic of Korea paid an official visit to Kuwait during the period May 13-15, 1980. He was accompanied during the visit by his foreign minister and a number of ministers and senior officials of the Korean Government.

H.E. the guest and the accompanying delegation were given a warm welcome reflecting the good relations existing between the two countries and their friendly peoples.

Official talks between the two heads of state, in which a number of senior officials from the two sides participated, were held in a cordial atmosphere and tackled the present international state of affairs and the bilateral relations between the Republic of Korea and the State of Kuwait.

While discussing the existing relations between their two countries, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the ever increasing cooperation between their countries and expressed their determination to continue development of their relations in all fields.

The two sides reviewed the most important current world issues of common interest, including the Palestine issue, the situation in the Middle East and in the Korean Peninsula.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction over the good results of the visit and stressed the importance of continuing meetings between the officials of the two countries.

H.E. President Choe Kyu-ha expressed his thanks for the hospitality and welcome shown to him and the accompanying delegation. He extended an invitation to H.H. the amir to pay an official visit to the Republic of Korea. H.H. accepted the invitation [words indistinct] date be fixed at a later stage."

Departure 15 May

SK160146 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0128 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 16 (HAPTONG)--President Choe Kyu-ha left here Thursday to return home, ending his five-day official tour of the Middle East.

The chief executive embarked on his first official tour of the Middle East on May 11 and visited Saudi Arabia on the first leg of his tour. He arrived here May 13 on a three-day state visit on the second and final leg of his tour.

During his visits to the Arab kingdoms, President Choe held separate summit talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and King Jabir of Kuwait and reaffirmed close ties between South Korea and the Arab kingdoms.

President Choe and Arab leaders also reached agreement on a wide range of cooperative measures, particularly on a steady supply of Middle East oil to South Korea and on the PLO question.

The president, who was accompanied by an official entourage of 14, including Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin and Information Minister Yi Kyu-hyon, will stop over in Penang, Malaysia tonight and arrive back in Seoul Saturday afternoon.

## OMAN

### MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SUDANESE COUNTERPART

JN141451 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Muscat, 14 May--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi has received a written message from Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mirghani Muhammad Ahmad.

The message, whose contents were not disclosed, was conveyed by the Sudanese ambassador accredited to the Sultanate of Oman during his meeting with Az-Zawawi here today. Bilateral relations and issues of common interest were also discussed during the meeting.

### 'AJMAN DEPUTY RULER ARRIVES IN MUSCAT FOR TALKS

GF121425 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Shaykh Hamid ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, the heir apparent of 'Ajman and its deputy ruler, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Muscat today on an official 3-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

He was received on arrival by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib and senior Interior Ministry officials. After a brief rest at Muscat Intercontinental Hotel, where his highness and the delegation accompanying him are staying, he held a closed 2-hour private meeting with the Omani interior minister.

The heir apparent of 'Ajman left 'Ajman early today for Muscat by road. On arriving at the Omani border post, his highness and the delegation accompanying him were received by Omani Interior Ministry Under Secretary 'Abdallah ibn 'Ali al-Qutbi, Director of Public Relations Sayf ibn Sultan, a representative of the sultan's protocol office and UAE charge d'affaires in Muscat 'Abd al-'Al 'Abdallah al-Humaydan.

### DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

JN151449 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Muscat, 15 May--Fahar ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, arrived here today after a 3-day visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

During his visit Shaykh Fahar met with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and discussed the most important Islamic and Arab issues of common interest. He also met with Pakistani Defense Minister Amir Ali [name as received] and a number of Pakistani officials. He discussed bilateral relations in all fields, particularly the military field, with them.

QATAR

SAUDI ARABIAN ENVOY VISITS DOHA 11 MAY

JN111917 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1850 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Doha, 11 May--Saudi Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan left Doha following a visit of several hours. During his visit, Ath-Thunayyan met with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Bahrain. He handed the amir a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

SHAYKH KHALIFAH RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NIGER LEADER

JN131045 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Doha, 13 May--Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Niger President Seyni Kountche on bilateral relations and means of developing them.

The message was conveyed by Niger Minister of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry Mai Maigana when he was received by the amir here this morning. The meeting was attended by Qatari Minister of Commerce and Economy Shaykh Nasir ibn Khalid Al-Thani and members of the visiting delegation.

The Niger minister arrived here last night on a 1-day visit to Qatar, as part of a tour of a number of states in the region.

MOROCCAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED BY AR-RAYAH

JN131447 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Doha, 13 May--Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco, has affirmed his country's commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Rabat. Ahmed Bensouda pointed out that these resolutions will only be cancelled by the resolutions of a new summit conference. Bensouda affirmed that Palestinian-Moroccan relations are natural and have not undergone any change.

In an interview published today by the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH, Ahmed Bensouda commented on his country's stand on the Palestinian issue in light of the statements recently made by the Moroccan monarch, statements which were described as going beyond the Rabat summit resolutions.

The Moroccan king's adviser stated that in those statements, the Moroccan king expressed a theory pertaining to the PLO and said that the Palestinian revolution has reached a high-level of maturity, awareness and development, which should make the Arabs remove any mandate over it.

Ahmed Bensouda expressed the belief that if the Palestinians should be called on to enter negotiations for the establishment of their state, it would be useful for them to accept. He added that should the Palestinians agree with this theory, it will be necessary to convene an Arab summit conference in order to study the issue and decide to allow the Palestinians to begin negotiations.

Ahmed Bensouda added that his majesty the Moroccan king thus voiced his theory which, however, has two conditions: namely, the approval of both the Palestinians and the Arabs. Ahmed Bensouda pointed out, however, that the Moroccan king is still committed to the Rabat resolutions, which will only be cancelled by the resolutions of a new summit conference.

The Moroccan official stated that the PLO stand on the Western Sahara issue is still as it was prior to the Tripoli conference. The Moroccan officials pointed out that Morocco may understand the PLO stand to this effect through the contacts which were recently conducted between the two sides.

Concerning the Moroccan king's recent visit to France and the Vatican, Ahmed Bensouda affirmed that King Hassan made these visits in order to clarify the justness of the Palestinian issue, particularly the Jerusalem issue, since he is the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee. Bensouda added that these contacts were very fruitful and that next fall a high-level Islamic-Christian meeting will be held, in which intellectuals will participate, in order to clarify the justness of the Palestinian issue.

Concerning Morocco's relations with Syria, Ahmed Bensouda affirmed that these relations are natural and were not affected by the Tripoli conference statement.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### YAMANI CONFIRMS $2 PER BARREL OIL PRICE INCREASE

LD151510 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of oil and mineral resources, said that the Kingdom has decided to increase the price of its oil by $2 a barrel. His excellency said that the decision will be retroactive to April. He added that the oil companies will be officially notified of this decision tomorrow, Friday.

### CABINET APPROVES 1980-1981 NATIONAL BUDGET

LD151102 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 80

[Summary] The Cabinet held a special annual meeting today chaired by King Khalid in the presence of Crown Prince Fahd and Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, to discuss the draft state budget submitted by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy for the 1980-81 fiscal year.

At the beginning of the meeting the cabinet heard a report by minister of finance and national economy Shaykh Muhammad 'Abd al-Khayl, who afterward submitted estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the new year.

The state's revenue for the 1980-81 fiscal year is estimated at 245 billion riyals. The surplus is to be transferred to the state's general reserves.

The Cabinet has approved the budget which comes into force on 15 May 1980. The royal decrees which govern the 1980-81 state budget were published today. Other decrees were also issued approving the budgets of municipalities and public establishments as follows:

"1. Royal Decree No M/12 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of municipalities and rural districts, totaling 10,434,563 riyals.

"2. Royal Decree No M/13 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget for the pension fund, totaling 2,485 million riyals.

"3. Royal Decree No M/14 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of Riyadh University, totaling 3,128,345,200 riyals.

"4. Royal Decree No M/15 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of King 'Abd al-'Aziz University, totaling 1,269,787,800 riyals.

"5. Royal Decree No M/16 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the University of Petroleum and Minerals, totaling 929,867,200 riyals.

"6. Royal Decree No M/17 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of King Faysal University, totaling 540,817,600 royals.

"7. Royal Decree No M/18 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Islamic University of Imam Muhamrad ibn Sa'ud, totaling 696,531,600 riyals.

"8. Royal Decree No M/19 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Islamic University, totaling 247,395,000 riyals.

"9. Royal Decree No M/20 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Public Administration Institute, totaling 133,800,800 riyals.

"10. Royal Decree No M/21 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Saudi Arabian weights and measures body, totaling 48,376,000 riyals.

"11. Royal Decree No M/22 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the General Establishment for Silos and Flour Mills, totaling 760,579,000 riyals.

"12. Royal Decree No M/23 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the General Establishment for Desalinization, totaling 6,928,141,000 riyals.

"13. Royal Decree No M/24 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the General Establishment for Electricity, totaling 320,750,000 riyals.

"14. Royal Decree No M/25 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the General Establishment for Ports totaling 4,618,396,000 riyals.

"15. Royal Decree No M/26 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Saudi airline, totaling 5,136,570,000 riyals.

"16. Royal Decree No.M/27 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the General Establishment for Petroleum and Minerals, totaling 387,296,000 riyals.

"18. Royal Decree No M/29 dated 14 May 1980 approves the budget of the Saudi Red Crescent Society, totaling 81,330,000 riyals."

Statement by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy on the state budget for the 1980-81 fiscal year:

"The Ministry of Finance and National Economy is pleased to present the state's budget for the 1980-81 fiscal year, which will come into force on 15 May 1980 and last until 14 May 1981, as follows:

"A. In accordance with the royal decree for the appropriation of this budget the state's revenue for the new financial year has been estimated at 261,516 million riyals. The total allocations of expenditure for program and projects contained in this budget total 245 billion riyals. The difference between revenue and expenditure, which is estimated at about 16 billion riyals, will be added to the state's general reserves."

B. The appropriations for expenditure in the new financial year is higher than the appropriations for expenditure for the year ending May 1980 by about 30 million riyals.

"C. Following is a summary of the important aspects of general expenditure in this budget:"

Appropriations for each sector:

1. Manpower sector: 22,604 million riyals; about 9 percent of the general budget and an increase of 224 percent on last year's appropriations.

2. Transport and communications: 32,097 million riyals; 13 percent of the general budget and an increase of 7,050 million riyals, equivalent to 31 percent, on last year's appropriation.

3. Economic resources: 19,371 million riyals; an increase of 4,610 million riyals on last year's appropriation, equivalent to 31 percent.

4. Social and health development: 12,334 million riyals; an increase of 2,496 million riyals on last year's appropriation, equivalent to 25 percent.

5. Equipment sector: 11,764 million riyals; an increase of 5,085 million riyals on last year's appropriation, equivalent to 75 percent.

6. Municipal services: 19,745 million riyals; an increase of 7,020 million riyals on last year's appropriations, equivalent to 55 percent.

7. Military and security sectors: 68,945 million riyals; an increase of 9,738 million riyals on last year's appropriation, equivalent to about 18 percent.

8. Public administration sector: 15,799 million riyals; an increase of 2,700 million riyals on last year's appropriation, about 20 percent.

9. Local subsidies: 5,100 million riyals.

10. Domestic loans: 19,500 million riyals.

Dealing with inflation, the statement says that the rate of inflation during the year ending May 1980 is expected to be 7-8 percent maximum, compared with 9-12 percent during the previous year. The balance of payments at the end of the 1979-80 fiscal year will achieve a surplus of about 36 billion riyals.

POSITION REVERSED; EGYPT WILL NOT RESUME AUTONOMY TALKS

As-Sadat Statement

NC161213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1154 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has declared that Egypt is reevaluating its position on the negotiations with Israel regarding the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector following the Knesset decision to annex Arab Jerusalem and declare Jerusalem the capital of Israel. He added that he asked the foreign minister to send messages to U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

President as-Sadat said this in statements to journalists and correspondents after performing the Friday prayers at Al-Harraniyah mosque in Al-Jizah.

The following is the text of the president's statements:

Question: Your excellency the president, regarding Egypt's decision, what happened between Wednesday and Thursday that promopted a change in Egypt's attitude, particularly since Israel's position on the question of Jerusalem as a unified capital has long been known?

Answer: When the entire Knesset, except for five members, votes to include what has been included [that Jerusalem be the unified capital of Israel] this exposes intentions which should not prevail in the atmosphere in which we are holding discussions. It is known that we have our own view about Jerusalem, as Israel has its own. But for the matter to turn into a unanimous Knesset vote on a matter which we are negotiating, then this means that there is no reason for the negotiations. This is the intended meaning. This is why we are reevaluating this matter and I have asked the foreign minister to send separate letters to President Carter and to Prime Minister Begin.

Question: Mr President, Dr Burg said today that he considers the Egyptian decision a sign of instability and that Israel must have other opinions regarding this stage.

Answer: Did you say instability?

Question: Yes.

Answer: No comment.

Answering another question on Jerusalem, the President said: When I told them in Arabic a short while ago that when the Knesset voted unanimously, except for five votes, to portray Jerusalem the way that some fanatic elements in the Knesset did, then this means that the atmosphere has been undermined, because the vote was a vote by the [entire] Knesset except for five votes only. This is the case. I have already said that I asked the foreign minister to send urgent letters to President Carter and Prime Minister Begin.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr president, do you see any possible sudden progress in the discussions sometime after the U.S. elections?

Answer: No comment.

Question: Mr President, how long do you expect it to be before you can resume the autonomy discussions?

Answer: As I told you, I will send--indeed, I have instructed my foreign minister to send these letters: One to President Carter and the other to Mr Begin. I did so after we exchanged views among ourselves. I will tell the foreign minister to declare our stand at the time we find it fit to resume these discussions.

Question: Your Excellency Mr president, what are Egypt's conditions for the resumption of the autonomy discussions?

Answer: As I told you, I will send these two letters and then I will be or my foreign minister will be in a position enabling me and him to tell you this.

Message to Carter

NC152026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2019 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent a message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter through U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. MENA has learned that President as-Sadat's message explains Egypt's position vis-a-vis the autonomy negotiations after Israel's decision to consider Jerusalem as its capital. The message also expounds the danger this trend constitutes to the process for the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East problem.

U.S. Role

NC151534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--An Egyptian diplomatic source has told MENA that in the light of Israel's persistent adoption of intransigent stands toward full autonomy and the Palestinian people's right--stands which culminated yesterday with its preparation of a basic state law considering Jerusalem the capital of Israel, Egypt believes it cannot resume the talks and cannot negotiate in this dark political atmosphere which Israel is continuously creating.

MENA has learned that Minister of State for oreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will inform the U.S. side through the U.S. ambassador in Cairo of this stand this evening.

MENA has also learned that the Egyptian side is expecting a lot from the U.S. side. It is expecting it to play an influential role in the coming period in order to put the negotiations on their correct track and achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It should be recalled that during the recent talks in Herzliyya, the United States did not play an effective role in creating a common ground between the Egyptian and Israeli sides. Head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks Sol Linowitz is expected to arrive in Cairo on 23 May.

Foreign Ministry Statement

NC151524 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT 15 May 80

[15 May Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting today which was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Dr Mustafa Khalil, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

The conferees discussed the situation of the autonomy talks for the Palestinians in light of the results of the latest talks and telephone conversations between President as-Sadat and U.S. President Carter.

In his speech at the People's Assembly yesterday, President as-Sadat expressed Egypt's readiness to resume the negotiations out of its concern to make the peace efforts succeed and to reach an agreement on establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza as a first step toward settling the Palestinian problem. However, Israel has announced, through the head of its delegation to the autonomy talks, that the Israeli Government was preparing a basic government law, which stipulates, among other things, that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. The head of the Israeli delegation said that he asked that a draft law on this issue be referred to the committee on constitution, judiciary and law. This creates a grave situation that contradicts the principles of international law and legality, the Camp David framework and the spirit of peace.

Furthermore, Israel has recently been making statements conducive to creating a status quo that contradicts the principle of negotiating from goodwill, because through such actions and statements, it tries to keep certain issues out of the framework of the negotiations, which is a clear violation of the principles of negotiations and of the essence of the current efforts for peace.

Also, all this was accompanied by Israel's escalation of repressive measures in the occupied territories in a way contrary to the spirit of trust-building which was agreed upon as a part of the peace process and as a means of eliminating the sufferings of the Palestinian people under the yoke of occupation.

In view of all these attitudes, Israel has made it difficult to promote the appropriate atmosphere for the resumption of negotiations under the present circumstances, which necessitates that Israel must revise its position.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will hold a press conference this evening to explain Egypt's position on the autonomy negotiations. He will also convey the Egyptian position to the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Ghali Press Conference

NC151935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt's position is very clear and consistent, namely that it wants to negotiate but cannot do so in view of the atmosphere which Israel is creating and in the face of the new fait accompli which Israel is trying to establish.

At a press conference he held this evening, Dr Ghali described Israel's decision on Arab Jerusalem as fundamentally contradicting the Camp David agreements. He said that these agreements are based on UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. Arab Jerusalem was occupied in 1967. It is an integral part of the West Bank and should remain so.

Dr Butrus Ghali began the press conference, which was attended by many foreign journalists, by reading the statement which was issued today following President as-Sadat's meeting with the members of the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks.

Dr Ghali then explained that Egypt's intentions are based on wanting to solve problems through negotiations. These intentions became clear yesterday when President as-Sadat announced that Egypt was ready to resume the talks. Dr Ghali went on to say: However, the stand which was taken by the Knesset yesterday has rendered it difficult to resume these talks.

Answering a question on Egypt's decision not to resume the talks in view of this new atmosphere, Dr Ghali said: the timing of the Knesset's decision annexing Jerusalem, the current general atmosphere in the West Bank resulting from Israel's arbitrary measures, the building of new settlements and what happened during the Herzliyya talks--all these are considered obstacles.

Answering a question on the difference between the new Israeli law annexing Jerusalem and previous Israeli decisions on Jerusalem, Dr Ghali explained that this new law will be a basic state law and an integral part of the state's laws while the previous Israeli decisions are administrative ones. He added that more important than this is the timing of this law, which is considered a major obstacle to peace.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt is not setting any preconditions. The basic precondition is the desire to achieve comprehensive peace that will achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He added that as long as there are new settlements and statements regarding them and as long as this tense atmosphere remains in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, this desire, therefore, does not exist.

During his press conference Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized that Egypt is willing to negotiate, but in a different atmosphere.

Answering a reporter's question, Dr Butrus Ghali discussed the U.S. role. He said: The United States is a full partner in the negotiations and we hope it will do all it can to help us achieve a comprehensive peace that would establish full autonomy for the Palestinian people, which has been our main goal since the negotiations began last May.

Asked if President Carter was informed of Egypt's decision to postpone the negotiations, Dr Ghali said that he telephoned the U.S. Ambassador this evening and conveyed to him the decision which he will convey to his government.

Answering another question about what Egypt expects from the United States, Dr Ghali said: We hope the United States will play a more important role to help this region in finding a solution to the Middle East problem that would bring about real autonomy for the Palestinians.

To another question by a reporter on what he expects from the Israeli side, Dr Ghali said: If you read the statement we issued today you will see that we expect Israel to adopt a more positive attitude toward the tripartite negotiations.

Dr Ghali declared: The negotiations are now deadlocked but in spite of this we want to negotiate and we believe that negotiations are the only way to solve the Palestinian problem and help the Palestinian people attain their right to self-determination.

He said that Israel's attitude in the past 2 weeks does not help achieve this objective. Asked if it was necessary for Israel to cancel its decision so that the negotiations may be resumed, he said: We cannot negotiate in this atmosphere. We in general want Israel to change this trend so that we may be able to achieve positive results in our negotiations.

Dr Ghali was asked: Have you considered other new alternatives?

He said, we are studying other alternatives, but he refused to go into details.

Asked if Egypt intends to file a complaint with the United Nations against these illegitimate measures regarding Jerusalem, Dr Ghali said that this was one of the alternatives being studied at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. He pointed out that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had sent a letter of protest to Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir when the three West Bank leaders were deported from the West Bank. The said copies of this letter were sent to the United Nations and the Security Council as an official document.

He added: We have received an answer from Shamir and we intend to answer it with another letter explaining that these measures are illegal and constitute a fundamental violation of international law and an obstacle to the peace process.

Asked if there was a possibility of recalling the Egyptian ambassador from Israel as a form of protest against the Israeli decision, he replied: "We have no intention of taking this step."

Dr Ghali was asked: Will Egypt use the question of diplomatic relations with Israel as a card to pressure Israel in the negotiations?

He answered: We have proved our good will and we have established diplomatic relations with it and we said that we wanted to speed up the normalization process in order to promote an air of confidence and demonstrate that we respect the Camp David agreements. Last week eight agreements between the two countries were ratified, but all this was met with a negative attitude by the Israeli side in relation to the West Bank, the [Gaza] sector and Arab Jerusalem.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the settlements are illegal and contravene the Camp David agreements, international law and all pertinent UN resolutions. He said for months we have been asking Israel to stop building settlements but despite the long negotiations we have not succeeded in this, regrettably.

He explained that Israel [as received] had previously supported the Security Council resolutions condemning Israel's policy of building settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said: We welcome any positive initiative from Israel to solve this crisis and help us in our efforts to help the Palestinian people achieve their right to self-determination. He noted that Egypt is ready for any initiative that will solve this crisis.

On Europe's stand and the possibility of an European initiative, Dr Ghali said: We are ready for any initiative that will help us to reach a comprehensive peace in the area.

Asked again what he expects from the U.S. partner, Dr Ghali said: At the beginning of the press conference we said we hope the United States will play its role as a full and real partner in order to achieve full autonomy for the Palestinian people.

PRESS REACTION TO AUTONOMY TALKS REVERSAL REPORTED

Begin Blamed

NC160754 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In his daily column "An Idea," [AL-AKHBAR chief editor] Mustafa Amin writes: Neither Carter nor anybody else can make Begin budge from the intransigent, rigid and obstinate stand he has adopted. Begin takes one step forward to take another one backward and vice versa. He always keeps to his obstinate stand of no Palestinian state, no return of Jerusalem and no self-determination.

Begins does not care if he pleases Carter or angers him. He does not care if the United States loses Middle East oil or keeps it. He does not care if the West loses its allies in the region or keeps them. All Begin cares about is continuing his stubbornness, insistence and extremism. This is his capital and his history. He would become nothing if he were to lose this capital and history.

The writer adds: Egypt will lose nothing by discontinuing the negotiations. The Israelis will be the losers because the train of peace, which Begin could not catch this time, will not stop again for Israel for 100 years. The Arabs will increase in strength, wealth, population, armies and weapons in each of these 100 years. What the Arabs accept today, they will not accept tomorrow and will reject after tomorrow. Our Arab brothers are now perhaps aware of the real position of Egypt, which accepts peace and rejects surrender. It welcomes the evacuation of the Arab territories and refuses to relinquish one inch of these territories. Egypt has never thought of separate peace [sulh] nor it has ever accepted that any rights of the Palestinians be squandered.

Mustafa Amin goes one: Begin's mistake was to believe that he was capable of making Egypt befriend its neighbor and antagonize its brothers. His mistake was to believe that the differences in opinion with our brothers mean dividing the Arab nation and ripping it apart. His mistake was to believe that the benefits [to the Arabs] are lost whenever he prolongs the negotiations, as the greedy usurers do with those in debt to them. He forgets that the issue between us and Israel is not a debt we ought to settle, but a right which we want to retrieve. It is not a transaction we negotiate, but involves the honor of a nation which we cannot squander. The people of Israel alone can assess the loss and affliction they will suffer because of Begin's intransigent stand. He has done everything to foil the negotiations and undermine the atmosphere.

In conclusion, Mustafa Amin says: Despite Begin's continuous attempts to make us lose control of ourselves, Egypt has maintained its self-control. It adhered to peace despite [Israel's] continuous villations of international law and international legitimacy. It remained patient about the blatant violation of the rules of negotiation and the bases of peace. Now, we leave begin to the people of Israel.

Peace Process Obstruction

NC160840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH chief editor Muhsin Muhammad writes: The purpose of the decision [to annex Jerusalem] as with everything Israel did at Camp David before signing the Washington treaty and during the autonomy negotiations, is to obstruct the process of peace.

Egypt has suspended the autonomy negotiations as an answer to the Israeli decision.

The writer then says: I do not know what the Arabs will do besides complain to the international organizations. The Arabs might attack Egypt as if it were responsible for the decision despite the fact that all the Arabs are responsible for what happened in 1948, 1956 and 1967 and what is happening until today. If the Arabs continue to attack Israel on paper and oppose Israel and its allies on paper for a few days and then end the campaign as they usually do, this would suit Israel. If the Arabs want to annul the decision, many ways are open to them.

The writer further says: The word flatters the Arabs because of their wealth, petroleum and positions on the Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean opposite the two Americas. The world gets all the Arab wealth in return for manufactured goods. It exploits the Arab funds deposited in the West in projects serving the interests of the West rather than those of the Arabs. The great powers seek to sow estrangement among the Arabs so that the Arab will continue to fear his Arab brother and will remain loyal to or a follower of this or that state.

In conclusion, the writer expresses his hope that the Arabs will wake up to this, reconsider their position and realize what their duties to their Arab nation are.

DATE NAMED FOR REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NC152115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] President as-Sadat has decided to invite the electorate to take part in a referendum on an amendment to the constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt on Thursday, 22 May. A republican decree has been issued stating: After taking cognizance of the constitution and Law 73 of the year 1956, which organized the exercise of political rights as well as the laws amending it, and after taking cognizance of the People's Assembly's 30 April 1980 agreement to amend the constitution, it has been decided to call the registered voters to report to the competent referendum subcommittees to express their opinion on the amendment to the constitution. The referendum will take place on Thursday, 22 May at 0800 and will end at 1700 on the same day.

AS-SADAT AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE DECISIONS OF LAW

NC152130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The People's Assembly this evening approved a bill authorizing the president of the republic to issue decisions that have the force of law in connection with securing the country's economy, pertaining to economic, monetary and financial affairs related to the activities of the Arab League. This authorization is valid for 1 year from the day it comes in force.

AS-SADAT VISITS FORMER SHAH OF IRAN

NC151420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today paid a visit to the former shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

NATIONAL FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT METHODS

LD151045 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 May 80 pp 1, 12

[AL-ITTIHAD "special correspondent" dispatch: "Important Statement by Egyptian Opposition"]

[Excerpts] Cairo--The Egyptian National Front opposing President as-Sadat has demanded in a statement to be released in Cairo today the lifting of all restrictions on freedom of opinion, publishing and press as well as the freedom to form parties, unions and associations, the abolition of extraordinary courts and prosecutions and suspension of the emergency law currently in force in Egypt.

The statement will be read today in the presence of a large number of leading Egyptian personalities, including members of the former Revolution Command Council Kamal ad-Din Husayn and 'Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, former Prime Ministers 'Aziz Sidqi and Muhammad Sulayman Sidqi, and former People's Assembly member Dr Mahmud al-Qadi. The following is text of the statement:

On the soil of Egypt, blessed by God's works, the people's blood, the Nile waters and the seat of man, the builder of civilization;

Under Egypt's sky that has witnessed the action and sacrifices of men and women which have qualified it to be the heart of the Arab nation, the Islamic world and the nonaligned movement;

We the sons of Egypt, of various generations, work positions and political affiliations, have constantly rallied around a national coalition to keep Arab Egypt a free country, a secure place for man, and a source of common happiness to all Egyptians without discrimination.

It is our firm belief that the minimum acceptable to all mankind is that democracy whereby the people participate in the adoption of general decisions which they are requested to abide by and to carry out. The Egyptian constitutional system, according to its written documents, stipulates that the people issue decisions not by themselves but through their constitutional institutions. The People's Assembly's function is to pass law (Article 86) and the government's function is to implement it (Article 137 and subsequent articles). The judiciary's function is to adjudicate disputes (Article 165 and subsequent articles). The people have reserved to themselves the right to control and to guide through criticism and self-criticism (Article 47). And, so that the people may be able to control and to guide, the constitution reserved to them the right to freedom of belief (Article 46), freedom of the press, printing and publication (Article 48), freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic, and cultural creation (Article 49), freedom of public meeting (Article 53), of private meeting (Article 64), of forming associations, including political associations known as parties (Article 55) and of forming trade unions (Article 56).

All laws and decisions, and even judiciary rulings, issued in accordance with this system involve mistakes, because they are man-made and man is not infallible. The only safeguard against any mistakes or deviation is that decisions and views must be in accordance with the comprehensive system laid down by the constitution.

The rectification of mistakes in legislation is achieved through the exercise of freedom to hold a different opinion; mistakes in implementation are rectified through freedom of opinion and publication; mistakes in decisions are rectified through appeal against them before a higher judiciary; and all mistakes are rectified by preventing the monopolizing of public service jobs and giving the people periodical opportunites to choose their representatives and rulers.

All the regimes that mankind has known, be they democratic, semi-democratic, dictatorial, nazi or fascist, are founded on a recognized basis. Gone forever are the time when decisions were based on the head of the family's tyrannical powers to rule his family and the slaves attached to it, or on the special gift of heavenly inspiration that monks and emperors claimed for themselves.

Through an objective reading of our reality in the light of these democratic rules, we can with all honesty and responsibility declare that the method of rule in Egypt is no longer based on any system. It is neither blatantly dictatorial, nor nazi, nor fascist. Nor is it democratic or semi-democratic. Consequently, it is no longer of any avail to discuss any decision or support or criticize it, in view of the fact that decisions reflect transient ideas that are soon changed, to be replaced by other transient ideas that have been successively put forth in the past years--ideas that overrule everything for which the constitution provided in the matter of dividing powers between the constitutuional institutions, that turn these institutions into tools to implement these decisions instead of being, as the people wanted them, a means of the people's participation in decision-making.

The situation has reached a point where decisions by law are issued and put to public referrendum without consulting the People's Assembly, despite the fact that it was in session (Decision No. 3 of 1977). As a result the government has become merely an administrative machinery waiting to receive decisions on which it is not consulted.

The first of these was the decision was on the visit to occupied Jerulsalem, and the latest was on the military facilities given to the United States in its abortive military adventure against the Islamic revolution in Iran. There will also be the decisions expected on 14 May. The official papers, the so-called national papers, have sung the praises of these decisions even before knowing their contents, under the slogan of reorganizing the state.

Earlier the people, by virtue of a decision announced in a speech in Al-'arish last year, found themselves under a constant state of emergency, with all the exceptional measures and courts it involves, despite the fact that the state of emergency de facto and de jure ended when the government signed the so-called peace treaty with Israel and in accordance with the decision declaring a state of emergency on 5 June 1967.

How can it be explained that the people who are said to have approved the peace treaty with Israel are the same people who approved in a public referendum the dissolution of the People's Assembly that endorsed the treaty? The resort to public referendum in this manner in order to provide cover to conceal the fact that Egypt is being ruled by autocratic decisions.

We therefore believe that this method must stop forthwith and the following must be done:

1--That the president of the republic should remain a head of state so as to perform the function of overseeing the boundaries between the authorities as provided for in Article 74 of the Constitution. Consequently, the president, with his post, impartiality and prestige, must avoid the risk of controversy, partiality and party conflicts. He should not belong to a party.

2--The president of the republic must confine himself to making public statements which he is empowered to make under Article 132 of the Constitution, while playing an executive role within the framework specified in Article 137, namely participating with the Council of Ministers in drawing up the general policies of the state. He should leave to the prime minister and the ministers the task of taking executive decisions for this general policy, on the basis of the principle that there is no authority without responsibility.

3--The people must not be called to a referendum on an important matter except in accordance with the joint recommendation of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers in order to seek the people's view on a matter on which they could not agree.

4--The judiciary's desire, which it has recently often expressed, with regard to safeguarding its independence must be satisfied. Actions that are indicated by such terms as national unity, social peace, social democracy, honorable values and traditions of the Egyptian family, incitement and encouragement must be specifically and accurately defined through this authority. Also penalties and measures resulting from violations of such ambiguous terms must be suspended until their meanings are clarified.

5--All the extraordinary courts and prosecutions must stop and the enforcement of the emergency laws must also stop with retroactive effect, from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the so-called peace treaty with Israel, in view of the fact that on the day in question the state of emergency ceased de facto and de jure.

6--All restrictions on citizens' freedom to form associations, trade unions, and parties must be lifted immediately.

We are calling for all this out of our realization of our present responsibilities and out of loyalty to the democratic heritage of our noble people--the heritage that places on record that the Egyptians enriched the world's contemporary history with a second declaration of human rights in 1795; that is only 6 years after the French revolution's declaration of human rights in 1789, through the legislation that the chief justice documented in implementation of the people's will that their Mamluk rulers should renounce their tyranny, despotism and corruption. It is also recorded that the Egyptians, of their own free will, established a consultative assembly in 1866 to face up to Khedive Isma'il, thus becoming the fourth parliamentary system in contemporary history after the British, the American and the French systems.

May our Egypt, which has been blessed by God's works, the people's blood, the Nile waters, and the sweat of man, builder of civilization, remain free and Arab; and may the Egyptian citizen, whatever his religious, ideological or political affiliation, remain first and foremost the free master of his land and its destiny.

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DEPORTATIONS, PLANNED ELECTIONS

LD130957 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 May 80 pp 16-19

[Interview given to Huda al-Murr by Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpt] Baghdad--[Question] It is reported that you have deported a large number of Iranians across Iraq's border.

[Answer] We have deported a good number. We have deported all those whom we felt constituted a threat to the citizens' security or who had connections with the Ad-Da'wah Party.

[Question] How were the cells of this party uncovered?

[Answer] The most important factor which helped the security authorities to uncover the Ad-Da'wah Party organizations was the Iraqi society's rejection of these organizations. These saboteurs were isolated from society because their suspect ideas did not find a ready car or enthusiastic acceptance. They tried to exploit sectarianism, but our society did not believe in religious discrimination. That was the basic factor which helped in unmasking the Ad-Da'wah Party, whose subservience to America and Iran has been established, because it received unlimited money from Iran. Iran also supplied it with arms and explosives and trained some of its members in sabotage, such as acid-throwing at meetings and making explosives locally without being discovered. Their most important activity was to throw a bomb during the martyrs procession. After investigation it was revealed that the bomb was thrown from the Iranian school in Al-Waziriyah.

[Question] You say that the state is safeguarding the citizens' security. How was the Ad-Da'wah Party able to smuggle arms and explosives into Iraq?

[Answer] We have long borders with Iran and Turkey. Some of the arms and explosives were smuggled in across the Iranian border and some were made locally, because some of the party members were shown how to make them in Iran. This was revealed in their confessions and in the documents found in their possession. Some members of this party were misguided. It transpired that the Ad-Da'wah Party has nothing to do with religion or with any specific community and that its aim is sabotage masquerading behind religion. The Persians' inveterate hatred of Arabs has been well known for centuries. Many of the Ad-Da'wah Party affiliates had withdrawn and denounced these actions, and they gave themselves up to the security authorities. They admitted their guilt and asked for pardon during the investigations and after the Revolutionary Command Council had issued the decision to be lenient and to pardon anyone who surrendered. We had detailed discussions with many of these elements.

[Question] What information did you gather from these investigations?

[Answer] In general, they were repentant for what they had done. They regarded themselves as misguided. It was established that 90 percent of them were of Persian origin.

[Question] As a result of your interrogation of some of Ad-Da'wah Party members, can you tell us what their aims and demands are?

[Answer] They advocate the establishment of a purely religious society and reject any other. They were able to mislead some young people. If we look deep down, we can say that they have nothing to do with Islam. Islam does not incite murder, nor does it permit the use of sabotage and destruction. These people have nothing to do with Islam. The leaders of the party, however, believed that Islam was the best facade for them to penetrate the people's ranks and to exploit loyal citizens in order to achieve their objectives.

[Question] Where in Iraq does the Ad-Da'wah Party have the greatest presence?

[Answer] It is true that they are a small minority, but they are scattered in many places.

[Question] Does their number exceed 1,000?

[Answer] An organized members, there are fewer than 1,000, but the number of misguided supporters and religious sympathizers is considerable.

[Question] During the investigations, did any of them admit being trained in or receiving money from Iran?

[Answer] It has been established that some of them came from Iran and had Iranian citizenship. A large number admitted entering Iraq direct. Some came bia some certain countries.

[Question] Are there any other factions?

[Answer] Certainly there are Iraqis, but they are a minority. Some of them are members of the Iraqi Communist Party and others are Ad-Da'wah Party members.

[Question] Is there coordination between them and the Muslim Brotherhood?

[Answer] The position of the Muslim Brotherhood is different. There is no direct coordination between them and the Iraqi Communist Party and the Ad-Da'wah Party. Indeed, we regard all parties as having a sectarian character and deriving their ideas and movements from one source--America in particular, and the West in general.

[Question] You said that there were elements from Arab countries. Can you identify them?

[Answer] We have evidence proving that some Arab states were directly connected with the sabotage operation and that they act in coordination with Iran. However, the time to unmask them has not arrived.

[Question] In your opinion, what does Iran or any other country want to gain from Iraq by what you term fomenting sedition and disturbing security?

[Answer] Iraq is a country which is leading a great renaissance procession. Therefore it is natural for imperialism and its agents to attempt to halt this progressive march and to abort it, as this will affect the Arab renaissance as a whole and, consequently, prevent Iraq from being in the forefront. We expect more disturbances and plots and regard them as something normal. We know how to foil them and not to let them affect our march or our people.

[Question] What are the causes of the dispute between you and Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] Ruling Iran made Khomeyni lose his head. The Persians' ambitions are not new and are well known. The Persian government wants to dominate the Arab Gulf. The best proof of this is its nonrestoration of the three islands [Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa] to their owners. On this basis, the Persian government regards Iraq as a great stumbling block to its ambitions. It is natural, therefore, for Khomeyni and others to try to affect the Iraqi people's progress. We have experienced many plots, all of which have been foiled during the various phases of the revolution's struggle.

[Question] Let us go back to the Ad-Da'wah Party. Did a large number surrender after you announced that anyone giving himself up would be pardoned?

[Answer] We announced that we would pardon anyone surrendering and helping investigations by giving new information. A considerable number surrendered. Some are Iraqis and others are of Persian origin.

[Question] What is the position of the Iranian community after these events?

[Answer] The Iranian community's position is normal. We are deporting persons who have not acquired citizenship and anyone proved to have a connection with the Ad-Da'wah Party and no allegiance to this country. This is the principle on which we have been acting.

[Question] What is the total number of people deported? It is reported that the number is in the thousands.

[Answer] A considerable number have been deported. I can say that we have not deported any innocent person or person having no connection with the Ad-Da'wah Party.

[Question] Let us now move to another subject. It has been reported that there is an idea to establish a chamber of deputies (parliament) to be elected by the people. How true is this?

[Answer] It is true. There is such a plan and it will be implemented soon. It intends to establish a chamber of deputies through popular elections.

[Question] What is the purpose of the chamber of deputies? Do you now consider one-party rule inadequate and in need of development?

[Answer] The chamber of deputies will be established for the purpose of exercising popular democracy in a direct and realistic manner. It is true that popular democracy has been practiced by the government for a long time, but the party deemed it appropriate to have democracy practiced in another way--through a chamber directly elected by the people.

[Question] What qualifications must the candidate have? Does he have to be a party member?

[Answer] No. It is not essential for him to be a party member, but one of the basic conditions is that he should not be opposed to the principles and aims of the revolution.

[Question] When will the parliamentary system be applied?

[Answer] Very soon. I believe, before the end of the current year. We have now finished dividing the regions and provinces into constituencies. The election plan only needs final touches before becoming a reality.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADORS--Baghdad, 12 May--It was decided here today to appoint Iraqi Ambassador in Madrid Anwar Sabri 'Abd ar-Razzaq as nonresident ambassador to the Vatican, in addition to his present post. Iraqi ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Majid Ahmad Mahdi, will be appointed as nonresident ambassador in Malta, in addition to his present post. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 12 May 80]

KING HUSAYN TO PAY VISIT TO IRAQ 17 MAY

JN160938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 May--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will begin a visit of several days to Iraq tomorrow at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. The presidential office issued a statement here today, announcing that his majesty's visit is aimed at consolidating the ties of brotherhood and existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries. During the visit, King Husayn and President Saddam Husayn will hold talks on bilateral relations and on coordinating their stands on current pan-Arab and international issues.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES

JN151232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Amman today at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent at Amman airport, Klibi said: I met with His Majesty King Husayn and got acquainted with his majesty's views on the various topics related to preparations for the coming Arab summit in Amman. He added: I also discussed a number of issues with his majesty pertaining to the Arab situation and to the international situation in general.

The Arab League secretary general said: The Arab League will soon exert efforts to achieve perfect organization of all matters related to the next two important meetings in Amman--the Arab foreign and economy ministers in July and the 11th Arab summit conference in November--in order to render these two meetings a complete success. Klibi expressed his pleasure with his meeting with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and his appreciation of his highness' research on Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank.

He said that he also held talks with Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf on several current Arab issues.

Klibi said that he and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim discussed various affairs of concern to the Arab League, particularly preparations for the forthcoming meetings in Amman.

He was seen off by the minister of state for foreign affairs, a number of Foreign Ministry senior officials and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

PORTUGUESE COMMERCE, TOURISM MINISTER DEPARTS 14 MAY

JN141449 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Amman, 14 May--Portuguese Minister of Commerce and Tourism (Basilio Adolfo) left Amman today following a few days' visit to Jordan. During the visit he held talks with a number of officials on ways of strengthening and developing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of tourism, antiquities, information and public works. He also signed two agreements on tourism and trade cooperation between the two countries.

The visiting minister was seen off by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Muwaffaq al-Fawwaz and some senior Tourism Ministry officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS RETURNS TO BEIRUT

NC151715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] At 1620 Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus returned to Beirut after a private visit to London. During his visit, Minister Butrus met with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington and several British Foreign Ministry officials. He also met with deputies belonging to the Conservative and Labor Parties who expressed interest in the situation in Lebanon as well as relations with the Arab world.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY, GUNBOATS SHELL SIDON, OTHER AREAS

NC160629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Last night Israeli gunboats used rockets to shell Sidon's quarters, camps and suburbs. Several persons in Al-Buss camp were wounded.

In the meantime, An-Nabatiyah township was subjected to shelling by the border militia's long-range artillery. This was accompanied by combat aircraft flights over the area, and was preceded by several attempts by Israeli gunboats to approach the coast from Ar-Rashidiyah to Abu al-Aswad area. Fire was opened on them from antiarmor weapons for 1 hour. At approximately 2020 the boats approached the coast off Ar-Rashidiyah and shelled the camp there with rockets. The boats then approached the coast near the eastern entrance to Tyre and shelled Al-Buss camp with rockets, causing considerable material damage and wounding several persons.

The reports say that shelling was heard until dawn today. An-Nabatiyah area was subjected to artillery shelling at 2100. The shelling included Habbush, Kafr Rumman, Kafr Tibnit and Ar-Rayhan forests. The shelling stopped at approximately 2145. Israeli combat aircraft flew over the area and fired several flare bombs.

Israel admitted this aggression, saying that there was an exchange of shelling and that the sound of explosions was heard. This means that the aggression was violently resisted.

BORDER MILITIA 'PROVOKES' NORWEGIAN FORCES

NC160647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The border militia continues to provoke the Norwegian forces. Vehicles belonging to the militia advanced to the entrance of Ibil as-Saqi and Mafraq al-Haman yesterday. The Norwegian forces intensified the security measures and strengthened their elements in Ibil as-Saqi. They used electronic detectors to search cars.

ISRAELI PLANES FLY OVER SIDON 16 MAY

NC160809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Important developments occurred in the south this morning. Two warplanes flew over Sidon and 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah and Wa al-Miyah camps, turning eastward after fire was opened on them. It has been learned that the border area has been placed in a state of emergency as a precaution against any sudden operation.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI SHELLING

NC160826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has denounced the recurring Israeli attacks against the south. He said this morning: By its treacherous shelling of the south yesterday and by its earlier announcement of its defiant stand on the question of Jerusalem, Israel, it appears, wants to remind the world of the arrogance governing its policy and its actions and of its continuous disregard of the UN resolutions and all international norms.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI LANDING OPERATIONS

NC160915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Israel carried out a landing operation along An-Nabatiyah road at dawn today. A commando force, which was landed from a helicopter on a hill in Dayr az-Zahrani along An-Nabatiyah road, laid an ambush and fired rockets on a Mercedes truck, license plate number 91,381, loaded with cement and driven by 35-year-old 'Ali Mahmud al-Khaz'ali of An-Nabatiyah. The driver was killed, leaving a large spot of blood in the middle of the main road. The truck was destroyed. Before withdrawing, the Israeli commando force left behind four rocket launchers and a large quantity of heavy machinegun empty cartridges.

According to reports from the south, an Israeli commando force was landed in Tulin township near Shaqra, laid ambushes on the edges of the roads and then withdrew at dawn today.

VOL: 10 CASUALTIES REPORTED IN TRANSMITTER EXPLOSION

NC161033 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] At 0900 today elements belonging to the As-Saiqah organization in Al-Hilaliyah township near Sidon tried to dismantle a transmission set, which was left behind after the Israeli landing operation in Dayr az-Zahrani. The set exploded and 10 persons were killed or wounded.

ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS RESUME OVER BEIRUT

NC151510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] At 1440 two Israeli planes resumed their high altitude flights over Beirut and were met by antiaircraft fire.

ALGERIA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE AUTHORIZES BENDJEDID TO BEGIN REFORMS

LD150928 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] At the end of its work at the Palace of the Nations the FLN Central Committee approved an organizational resolution. Here is the text:

The Central Committee convened its third session 3-7 May, 1980, at the Palace of the Nations. The Central Committee listened to the important speech with which brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, opened the session, and then held extensive democratic, frank and responsible debates on all the organizational and structural issues raised before the Central Committee. After careful analysis and earnest appraisal of the stages the country has passed through since the convening of the fourth party congress in general and the second session of the Central Committee in particular, and after studying the negative aspects and making an honest self-criticism of the current structures and machinery, and in consideration of the nature of the current stage of through which the country is passing and the requirements of the coming decisive stages in the life of our revolution which, in particular, is represented in mobilizing the forces of the people and rallying all efforts to ensure the success of the 5-year plan to be discussed and approved at the forthcoming extraordinary congress, and the need for comprehensive mobilization of all forces of the revolution to strengthen national independence and confront imperialist and reactionary moves and maneuvers--a matter which calls for strengthening the party's authority and its organization for embodying the aims of the socialist revolution because it is the revolution's instrument in the fields of leadership, planning and encouragement in accordance with the terms of the national charter and the constitution and the basic stature of the party--the Central Committee again confirmed its absolute commitment to party secretary general and president of the republic brother, Chadli Bendjedid, in whom the unity of party and state is manifested.

The Central Committee calls on all militants to rally around the leader. It records its satisfaction with the positive efforts made in the domestic and foreign fields which strengthen the basic choices of the Algerian revolution, and in implementing the national charter and the statutes of the fourth party congress.

It also records with satisfaction the beginning to completing the party's structural bases represented in associations and the organization's cells. The Central Committee believes that some organs and structures suffer from disharmony and the intertwining of powers, particularly in the Central Committee's executive body. For this reason, the Central Committee most strongly supports whatever measures the secretary general may take, within the limitation of his powers, to strengthen party structures and state organs and make the necessary amendments and corrections in order to rebuild the structures, and to choose whomever he considers worthy of responsibility in accordance with the principle of the right man in the right job.

The Central Committee also asks the secretary general to set up an interim special committee to study the party's central structures and prepare a scheme to amend the basic law in some of its aspects. This is to be approved by the Central Committee and submitted to the extraordinary congress.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 14 MAY

LD151252 Algiers APS in English 1123 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Algiers, 15/5/80 (APS)--An important Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Mr Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, deputy member of foreign affairs commission within Supreme Soviet of USSR, arrived yesterday afternoon in Algiers.

The delegation was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" International Airport by Mr Djelloul Malaika, CC member, vice president of People's National Assembly, other deputies, and the Soviet Union ambassador to Algiers as well. In a press statement Mr Imashev said his visit to Algeria follows that to USSR paid by a delegation from People's National Assembly headed by its president, Mr Rabah Bitat. He expressed his wish the Soviet Parliamentary delegation's stay will strengthen relations, at Parliamentary level, between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

Let stress [as received] that the Soviet Parliamentary delegation was in another turn, audienced, in the afternoon by Mr Rabah Bitat, Political Bureau member, chairman of People's National Assembly. It was also to have political talks with an Algerian parliamentary delegation.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PRINCIPLES OF PEOPLE'S BUREAUS

LD152106 Tripoli JANA in English 1847 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Ash-Shahhati, the head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the G.P.C. said that the seizure of the Libyan embassies and their change into people's bureaus represents a radical transformation which is line with the people's power in force in Jamahiriyah.

During a meeting with the ambassadors of Pakistan, Austria, Turkey, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Switzerland as well as with the Romanian charge d'affaires, he said that the Jamahiriyah has gone beyond traditional diplomacy and that dealing with the people has become the basis of its relations with the world. He continued that in Libya the people govern themselves through their revolutionary and popular committees and that accordingly there is no president or king to appoint ambassadors.

He added that in conformity with the third international theory and the rise of the Jamahiriyah and the people's power, which put an end to all the instruments of the traditional government system, the Libyan nationals seized their embassies, turned them into people's bureaus and formed people's committees to run them. This action was carried out to dispel the contradictions of the embassy system.

Mr Ash-Shahhati pointed out that the people's bureaus will have the task to promote relations between the Libyan Arab people and the peoples of the world.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

FL151140 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop arrived in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, Wednesday for an official and friendly visit. Bishop will meet with Libyan leaders to deepen relations between the two countries. Shortly after his arrival in Libya, Bishop expressed solidarity with the Arab people's struggle and criticized the U.S. aggressive policy and military maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151026 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 15, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great revolution, received Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, who is now on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

LIBYAN BANK TO INTRODUCE NEW 5, 10 DINAR BILLS

LD151418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 May 80

[Summary] The Central Bank of Libya announced today that on 16 May 1980 it will put into circulation new 5 and 10 dinar currency bills. The bank also announced that as of 1430 on 15 May 1930 the 5-and 10-dinar denominations of the first issue and all the previous issues in pounds will be invalidated and they will be withdrawn from circulation. All nationals and foreigners who possess currency in these two denominations should proceed with their identification papers to any branch of the commerical banks to exchange them, or to any of the other special centers opened at police stations in areas where there are no banks and which have been authorized to open their doors for this purpose from 0800 GMT to 2000 from Friday, 16 May 1980, to Thursday, 22 May 1980. The old notes will not be accepted for exchange after the latter date.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER PRAISES CONDUCT, OUTCOME OF OAU SUMMIT

LD151117 Tunis L'ACTION in French 1 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Lagos Conference Has Turned Out a Success"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali returned to Tunis after representing President Habib Bourguiba at the OAU economic summit in Lagos, which was concluded on Tuesday. On his arrival at Tunis-Carthage International Airport, Mohamed Mzali was greeted by government and Political Bureau members and many other national cadres.

On this occasion the prime minister delivered a press statement in which he said that he would inform the head of state of the results of the conference. Mohamed Mzali emphasized that the conference turned out a success. In fact, he stated, it was the first African summit to be devoted to studying the problem of Africa's economic development within a framework of complementarity and cooperation and later within a framework of both regional and general integration in the 21st century.

As some proofs of the conference's success, the prime minister mentioned the participation of all African states in the deliberations. In fact, 49 of the 50 OAU member-states participated in the conference, the only exception being Liberia, which was refused admission by the conference in view of the recent events in that country.

Furthermore, Mr Mohamed Mzali stated in this context, African states were represented at the conference at a highest level since 30 African heads of state, 2 vice presidents and 8 prime ministers participated in this "summit," while most other countries' delegations were led by their foreign ministers. The prime minister also stated that the conference concluded its deliberations as planned, that is, the day before yesterday. As a result, pointless discussions were avoided. All concerned dealt with problems listed on the aggenda objectively and wisely.

And Mr Mohamed Mzali continued: "Furthermore, the conference issued a warning against the dangers and economic calamities which will threaten the African Continent if nothing is done to remedy the present situation. In fact, Africa produces what it does not consume and consumes what it does not produce. This is a sign of dependence and inefficiency and augurs ill for the future unless African leaders do something to face up to these economic dangers and extricate Africa from the present situation.

"I am pleased," Mohamed Mzali stated further, "that I was able to participate in this conference only 3 days after being appointed prime minister. As a result, I was able to meet many African heads of state, prime ministers and ministers and become acquainted with all those African leaders. That in itself is a positive fact.

"I had talks useful and beneficial to Tunisia. At the same time, I was able to observe the esteem enjoyed by Tunisia and the unparalleled respect and consideration which Africans have for President Bourguiba. All the heads of state, prime ministers and ministers whom I met inquired after President Bourguiba and asked me to convey their greetings to him. They believe that President Habib Bourguiba is the wisest man in Africa and the leader who sheds light on Africa's present and future paths."

PRIME MINISTER SEEKS MORE AID FROM FRG

LD151436 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Tunis--Following the bloodily quashed attempted coup at the beginning of the year in Qafsah, Tunisia intends to equip its armed forces with the "necessary minimum" of equipment in order to secure its borders and guarantee order in the country. That is why it is seeking increased aid also from the Federal Republic. This was stated in a DPA interview with the new Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali.

He was appointed by President Habib Bourguiba to succeed "Crown Prince" Hedi Nouira who was ill. Mzali praised German-Tunisian cooperation to date and particularly mentioned in this respect Bonn's development aid (DM 1.3 billion to date) and German investments which have created about 8,000 jobs.

"All this causes us to work for the development of these relations in new spheres as well, particularly in the sphere of security and Tunisia's defense," said Mzali, whose country feels threatened by its socialist neighbour, Libya. The prime minister was thus alluding to the delicate subject of Tunisia's desire for German arms aid following Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel's recent statement that no exception would be made, even in Tunisia's case, on the restrictions on arms deliveries to "areas of tension." He promised, however, that German aid in equipping the Tunisian army with "military" would continue.

Mzali is also hoping for support and an acceptable credit interest rate for economic development. In Mzali's view, Tunisia's strategic position and its political course favors increased involvement by the West and friendly Arab countries.

With regard to the extremely strained relations with Libya, which Tunis accuses of being the aggressor in Qafsah, the Tunisian prime minister noted that since the formation of the new government in Tunis, Libya has several times indicated that it intends to relent. "We want to see this in action, however." In response to the question of whether Tunisia might eventually be prepared to offer the West a naval base in the Mediterranean, Mzali said that "ensuring Tunisia's integrity and independence is based primarily on its never being regarded as a base. We are a nonaligned state. By respecting our independence and sovereignty, our friends help us best to be respected."

The prime minister strongly stressed that he wants a continuation of the German-Tunisian dialogue at high level. He renewed an earlier invitation to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to visit Tunisia. He is already looking forward to the coming visit by Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### SDAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SUCCESSES AGAINST MOROCCO

LD151226 Algiers APS in English 1112 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] SDAR (Liberated Territories), 15/15/80 (APS)--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) Ministry of Information issued a communique on the military operations of 5 and 6 of May 1980 against garrisons of the Moroccan troops in the south of Morocco and within the Saharan territories.

The communique says that "the monarchist troops of aggression underwent heavy losses in lives and equipment in a series of shellings led by the Saharan Popular Liberation Army (SPLA) against garrisons."

"Thus, the communique declares, on May 6, our fighters heavily bombarded the monarchist military posts of M'eririga and Rous Elouj, located south of Oued Draa (southern Morocco) and Gulta in Western Sahara. The Moroccan garrison of Smara was also submitted to a similar shelling on May 5, shelling which resumed the following day".

MINISTER POINTS OUT MOROCCO'S SOCIOPOLITICAL PROBLEMS

LD151220 Algiers APS in English 1140 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] SDAR (Liberated Territories) 15/5/80 (APS)--"The consequences of Morocco's military debacle in the Ouarkziz Mountains (south of Morocco) still damage the political climate in Morocco," the Saharan Information Minister Ould Salek declared. In a declaration broadcast Tuesday by the Moroccan radio, King Hassan launched the first alarms of his agonising monarchy.

According to the Saharan minister, it is in fact a question of a real structural crisis which has paralysed the monarchist institutions resulting directly from the expansionist war led by Rabat's regime against a people who refuses domination.

"The immediate effects of the Ouarkziz rout rushed this crisis which turned Morocco as a country to be totally reorganised, a defeated army, a bankrupt economy, a troubled social situation inside, an isolated regime discredited throughout the world," Mr Salek added. [sentence as received]

BRIEFS

NEW BULGARIAN ENVOY TO MAURITANIA--Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] head of state and government, received on Saturday the credentials of the new Bulgarian ambassador to Nouakchott, His Excellency Zaimov Stoyan. The ceremony took place in the presence of Mr Mohamed Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and members of the head of state's civil and military office. [Nouakchott CHAAB in French 5 May 80 p 1]

ARMY CARRIES OUT OPERATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 15-16 MAY

LD160524 Jerusalem International Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Israeli Army units were in operation during the night against terrorist forces in south Lebanon including the coastal area. The Israeli Army spokesman said the operation was part of preventive action being taken by the Israel Defense Forces to forestall terrorist plans to carry out attacks in Israel. Our reporter in the north says that the Israeli forces began the operation during the early hours of the evening and ended it late at night.

In Beirut the terrorist news agency reported that Israeli and militia gunners in south Lebanon last night shelled the port of Tyre and the area of An Nabatiyah to the northeast. It made no mention of casualties or damage.

Further Details on Action

TA160908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] From reports from Lebanon it emerges that one person was killed and 13 wounded in last night's IDF operation. The reports say that IDF soldiers, who came in helicopters, raided a terrorist base near Tyre. At the same time, Israeli Navy ships shelled three refugee camps near the coast, while IDF artillery shelled the An Nabatiyah region in Lebanon.

Calm Reported on Border

TA160624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The day before yesterday three terrorists were killed on the Kibbutz Hanita Fence. During the night the IDF acted in southern Lebanon and in the coastal sector to prevent terrorist activity and to foil their activity and organization. Here is our correspondent in the north, Yehezqel Hame'iri:

During the night protracted exchanges of fire from automatic weapons and heavy explosions were heard. The echoes of the explosions were heard from Lebanese territory, particularly from the sector north of Metullah. Flares were also fired from time to time. The activity began early in the evening and continued until late at night. This morning the area is calm.

Yesterday several bazooka shells were fired from terrorist positions in the Beaufort Fortress at (Tal-Lubiyyah) which is under the militias' control. A grave alert was declared during the evening in the northern border settlements. However, it was completely calm during the night and this morning in all settlements in the region. That is all from Yehezqel Hame'iri at the northern border.

COMMENT ON EGYPTIAN POSITION AT AUTONOMY TALKS

Begin on Egypt's 'Excuses'

TA151931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said this evening that he does not see any reason for the drastic change in stance by Egypt, a step which is made up purely of excuses. The prime minister said this is a closed security meeting. He added that yesterday's Knesset debate on the Jerusalem issue, a reason raised by the Egyptians to explain the suspension of the talks, is only an excuse, in his opinion.

This decision was nothing new, the prime minister said. I read this formulation [about Jerusalem] to President as-Sadat when I visited Alexandria in July last year. The prime minister added that the autonomy negotiations should be continued, but this depends on the positive approach of all participants in the talks. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports that Prime Minister Begin will meet with the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, before noon tomorrow. This matter will apparently be raised in their meeting. The Cabinet will discuss this issue, the significance of As-Sadat's announcement, on Sunday. Surprise was expressed in Jerusalem this evening about Cairo's statement, after it had been made clear that the autonomy talks would be resumed shortly at As-Sadat's initiative.

Shamir Comments on Egyptian Moves

TA160702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 May 80

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interview by Arye Golan on 15 May by telephone--recorded]

[Text] A regrettable and surprising announcement was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's description of Egypt's announcement about not resuming the autonomy talks this morning. Egypt's reasons are not convincing and the bypassing of Ambassador Ben-Elisar, according to the foreign minister, was an unacceptable way of doing things. This morning our correspondent Arye Golan spoke with the foreign minister. [begin recording]

[Question] Good morning, Mr. Foreign Minister.

[Answer] Good morning.

[Question] What is your reaction to Egypt's announcement that it is not resuming the autonomy talks at this stage?

[Answer] This decision is both regrettable and surprising. It surprised both us and the U.S. representatives. I do not think that postponements of this type can advance the peace process. After all, it is clear that any postponement holds up the arrival of peace, while the reasons expressed by the Egyptians to explain this decision are not at all convincing, especially because our position concerning Jerusalem is clear, and has been clear over all the years, since the negotiations at Camp David and before them. Israel's positions have also not been influenced by the decision of the Egyptian People's Assembly at one time on the same issue, that of Jerusalem.

[Question] The question is whether the timing of passing Ge'ula Kohen's proposal to the Knesset committee, whether this timing was appropriate?

[Answer] Well, here the timing does not change anything, since after all, our position on Jerusalem is clear and has been made clear whenever the question was put to us. During the negotiations, too, it was clear all the time that there had been no change in Israel's position on this matter. After all, it is clear that there are differences of opinion to this day on various problems between us and the Egyptians, and it is for this purpose that negotiations are being conducted, in order to settle these differences of opinion.

[Question] Mr Shamir, regarding Israel's Ambassador in Cairo Ben-Elisar, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali suggested that he listen to the radio to learn what Egypt thinks. They did not use this channel, did not call the embassy to let Israel know about the announcement about the nonresumption of the talks. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] I think that giving information by a talk with journalists, at a news conference, I certainly think this way of doing things is unacceptable.

[Question] Will the Foreign Ministry react to this unacceptable way of doing things?

[Answer] We will examine this.

[Question] In the situation created, do you see any chance of completing the autonomy negotiations successfully?

[Answer] There is always a chance of success as long as negotiations continue. When they do not continue, of course there is no chance. Nevertheless, I still hope that the negotiations will continue and that these unexpected and unjustified delays will not be repeated.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Shamir.

[Answer] Not at all. [end recording]

Burg Reaction to Egyptian Announcement

TA152002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Interview with Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, in the studio--live]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, are those of you who make policy and decisions able to predict what Egypt is doing? What steps have Egypt and its president adopted?

[Answer] Things are surprising, and a meteorological forecast is, therefore, impossible. We parted in Herzliyya on 7 May, Wednesday, a week ago, with a set plan for the days, almost hours, that were left until 26 May. The following day, 8 May, we heard of a postponement for the purpose of thinking things over. Yesterday we heard that they do want to talk. Today we again heard a no. This is a sign of instability. This leads one to wonder whether this is connected with events in Egypt, with the government reshuffle, or whether this is a tactical step intended to exert pressure on the United States and on us through the United States. Since we are not shocked and shaken by this, we are not waiting for a telephone call. We are watching.

[Question] What is your reaction to the Jerusalem issue, for example? Is this excuse made for a particular reason?

[Answer] The Jerusalem issue is no surprise. Back in Camp David Prime Minister Begin gave a letter to the Egyptian president, I think, containing our position on Jerusalem. My remarks in the Knesset yesterday were fine but did not constitute any novelty.

[Question] You then view this as an excuse rather than a reason?

[Answer] The Egyptians have known right from the start that Jerusalem is our capital and is indivisible.

[Question] Will the government be prepared to suspend the law, the basic law on Jerusalem, that was transferred to the Knesset committee?

[Answer] This is the Knesset member's [MK Ge'ula Kohen] proposal. I said we are also preparing a basic law. I think it is inconceivable that due to these events we will leave any room for doubt about Jerusalem's status as Israel's capital.

[Question] Our correspondent in Cairo has just reported--you heard this in the studio--that the announcement was not transmitted to Ambassador Ben-Elisar, and this is between two countries that maintain diplomatic and peace relations. Is this normalization?

[Answer] If this is normalization, it is not normalization. I can only say that the media stood to gain a lot. First, last Thursday, when Atherton heard from Linowitz [about the suspension of the talks] he informed Samuel Lewis, and Samuel Lewis informed the prime minister. This is very nice indeed, but this is surely not the accepted style. It is not an honorable style and I think the opposite party should know this.

[Question] Have you received any message on this matter, from the Americans, perhaps?

[Answer] A few minutes ago I received some communication, but as long as I cannot go into details, I will not do so.

[Question] Where was it? In the television building?

[Answer] I was looked for and found here.

[Ahime'ir] Thank you very much Mr Burg. I thank you for coming to our studio.

## HA'ARETZ on 'Flippant' Egyptian Attitude

TA160752 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 May 80 pp 1, 2

[By HA'ARETZ parliamentary correspondent Dan Margalit]

[Excerpt] Israel was surprised and rather irritated by Egypt's decision to again freeze the autonomy talks as announced by Dr Butrus Ghali. Circles in Israel had been told nothing about this. Yesterday, the chairman of the Ministerial Autonomy Committee, Minister Dr Yosef Burg, spoke with special U.S. envoy Sol Linowitz and they agreed to stay in constant touch and exchange information and assessments. Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Minister Burg will meet today with Ambassador Sam Lewis to continue clarifications.

Yesterday, Dr Burg said Egypt's behavior pointed to "instability giving rise to second thoughts." Israeli circles assessed that Egypt's meandering position is a manifestation of a domestic power struggle between opposing schools of thought in the Egyptian Government, a struggle which has not yet been resolved.

Israeli sources expressed anger at Egypt for totally ingoring the diplomatic role of Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. This is not the first time that Egypt has ignored the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, but this time it was accompanied by a flippant tone as manifest in Ghali's remarks in an interview with the media. Dr Ghali told television correspondent Ehud Ya'ari: "A good ambassador listens to the radio."

Yesterday, Israeli sources said that it is possible that Egypt's position was determined after Cairo became disappointed with the proposals being consolidated in the United States. Using this extreme step Cairo hopes to apply pressure on the United States to encourage it to get Israel moving in the negotiations.

## Editorials on As-Sadat Decision

TA151014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 May 80

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that As-Sadat's speech yesterday began with a bang and ended with a whimper. As far as the autonomy talks are concerned, As-Sadat was the one who decided to both suspend them and resume them as if Israel had nothing to say on this issue. According to the paper, the U.S. interest in the talks is specific. It intends to pass through 26 May and the [presidential] elections peacefully.

MA'ARIV writes that As-Sadat's decision to renew the talks is not shocking. However, the conditions he set for it divert from the Camp David accords and cannot be accepted by Israel. His speech attests to an increasing concern about his inability to improve his nation's condition. One should conclude that internal ferment in Egypt is bothering As-Sadat to a no lesser extent than his external difficulties.

## MINISTER PAT SPEAKS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA151644 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Nahariyya, 15 May--"There is complete separation between the autonomy talks and trade with Egypt. So far, the crises in the autonomy talks have not affected the trade relations developing between Israel and Egypt, which are continuing to grow. If there are no political constraints, the trade and tourism agreements will be fully implemented." This was stated by Minister Gid'on Pat who talked with the ITIM correspondent during a tour of the Nahariyya industrial plants of Yisqar, Lahavey Yisqar and Strauss.

The minister noted that although there are no normal trade relations yet we are already exporting several products to Egypt, such as 10,000 chickens daily. The Egyptians come here to check the trade possibilities. The difficulty is they are used to a government-controlled market, while here they encounter a free market. Although last year's exports to Egypt amounted to only several million dollars, in contrast to the $500 million Israel is paying Egypt for oil, the minister is convinced that exports to Egypt will grow and reach far larger sums. He expressed the hope that the Israeli consumers will not substitute the Egyptian for the European market but will add Egypt to this market.

## ENERGY MINISTER MODA'I ON POSSIBLE REQUEST FOR ALASKAN OIL

TA160924 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 May 80 p 1

[By 'Oded Shorer]

[Text] Israel is likely to ask the United States to activate its guarantee to supply oil in time of emergency at the conclusion of the clarification talks on this agreement. The U.S. State Department has announced that the date of the arrival of the delegation from Washington will be determined in the next few days.

Energy and Communications Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i told MA'ARIV yesterday that Israel is not, in fact, waiting for the conclusion of the talks in Jerusalem in order to ask the United States to activate the agreement. However, today oil from Alaska is preferable to buying on the world market. He said that the people in Alaska are themselves interested in selling oil surpluses to Israel.

The minister explained that Israel does not intend to ask for the supply of oil from today until the end of the agreement. "The agreement is not one for the supply of oil but a guarantee of its supply. We might ask for the supply of oil for a few months in 1980 and ask for a cessation in supplies in 1981," he said.

Oil from Alaska is "convenient" for Israel both with regard to its composition (which is suitable for Israel's refineries) and to its transportation in huge tankers to Elat. This will save transportation costs. Answering a question, Mr Moda'i said that the Israeli proposal bypasses the issue of price and this will not be a point of dispute in the negotiations with the Americans.

SELF-ADMINISTRATION SAID POSSIBLE IN GAZA WITHIN A YEAR

TA150939 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 May 80 p 1

[By Yona Shimshi]

[Text] Israeli elements connected with the Gaza Strip issue are now preparing a plan for the implementation of the autonomy in the Gaza Strip first. The plan is broader than that proposed by the government for Judaea and Samaria.

According to the plan, autonomy in the Gaza Strip will also cover the issues of land and water. The plan is based on the substantive difference its initiators see between Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The difference lies in the fact that, with regard to the Gaza Strip there is no question of a historic right and an emotional link, such as that with which Judaea and Samaria is concerned. From the practical viewpoint, the Gaza Strip has a total of about 40,000 dunams of state land out of a territory of 363,000 dunams. All the rest of the land is privately owned and cultivated. Density of population is high in the Gaza Strip, and the price of land for building is even higher than it is in the prestigeous areas in Israel, such as Herzliyya Pitu'ah.

The elements who are proposing that the self-administration to be established in the Gaza Strip be provided with autonomy in the field of control of the land as well, have a convincing reason for this. The reason is that the bloc of Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, the Qatif block, can in one way or another be linked to Israeli territory and detached from the responsibility of the autonomy. In the Qatif bloc there are three civilian settlements and two paramilitary [he'ahzuyot] ones which will be converted into civilian settlements in the future. According to the plan, another settlement will be established in the area and there will be a total of six Israeli settlements on an area of about 20,000 dunams.

These elements are also proposing to transfer the issue of water in the Gaza Strip to the autonomy authority when it is established.

In their view, such a plan for autonomy in the Gaza Strip may be acceptable to both the Egyptians and the Gaza Strip inhabitants themselves, and it will be possible to start establishing the autonomy and its self-administration in the Gaza Strip before doing so in Judaea and Samaria.

The above-mentioned plan has not yet been finally formulated, nor has it yet been approved by the government, but those who are proposing it believe that it is practical and that it will very soon be possible to obtain its approval. According to the plan, it will be possible to establish self-administration in the Gaza Strip within 1 year.

MAPAM SECRETARY CRITICIZES AUTONOMY AS PALESTINIAN SOLUTION

TA151252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The MAPAM secretary said that the Alignment regards the autonomy plan as a mere political fact stemming from the Camp David accords and the peace with Egypt. Any attempt to regard the autonomy as a permanent solution for the Palestinian problem is doomed.

At a political debate in the MAPAM center, Victor Shem-tov said that the Alignment could submit proposals that would extricate the negotiations from their stalemate. To that end, the implementation of the autonomy during the 5-year transition period should be combined with subsequent border amendments. During the transition period the establishment of settlements should be paralyzed and 80 percent of the West Bank land should also be frozen.

LABOR PARTY DISCUSSES AUTONOMY PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

TA160745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Against the background of the deadlock in the autonomy talks, the Labor Party is presenting an alternative to these talks, based on both talks and indirect contacts that have recently been held with Jordanian King Husayn. Evaluations and hints about this were heard last night in a protracted discussion in the Labor Party's political committee. Our correspondent on party affairs, Amnon Nadav, brings us some details of the discussion, which were not intended for publication.

[Nadav] In talks Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres held last month in the United States, including the tete-a-tete talk with President Carter, most of the details of the Labor Party's program for the continuation of the peace process in the area, instead of or as a continuation to the autonomy program, were raised and formulated.

In addition to the details recently heard from the Alignment leaders, the plan is based on updated information indicating King Husayn's willingness for a compromise arrangement. I have learned, for example, that at the Labor Party political committee's meeting, Chairman Shim'on Peres spoke last night about indicators [word in English], fresh signs of Husayn's willingness in principle for an arrangement on a different basis from that of the autonomy program.

Evaluations and details about this were reported by, among other people, U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger [as heard] and (Quant) from the Brookings Institute, who has recently held talks with Husayn. Additional evaluations and hints about this were raised last night in a discussion by the Labor Party political committee at a meeting that lasted for about 3 hours and whose details were not intended to reach the press. Why not? One explanation for this, among others, can be found in the warning given by Prof Shlomo Avineri, who asked, at the discussion, not to emphasize the signs of a possibility of an interim arrangement with Jordan, so as not to harm this possibility.

At last night's session there was also criticism of the Knesset faction's support for the draft basic law about Jerusalem proposed by MK Ge'ula Kohen. Moshe Karmel, Shlomo Avineri and the secretary of the Young Guard, Hayim Ramon, proposed not supporting the proposal in its second and third readings in the Knesset and, as they phrased it, instead of repeating the error of supporting MK Kohen's proposal, which would be as bad as supporting a RAKAH proposal, if there is any need, an Alignment proposal should be put forward.

JEWISH AGENCY PLANS 59 NEW WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

TA151112 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0920 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Nabulus, 15 May--A 5-year plan for the establishment of 59 settlements in Judaea and Samaria has been prepared by the Jewish Agency Settlement Department. This was stated by the head of the settlement department, Matityahu Drobles, during a tour of the area.

Most of the settlements will be communities housing 200 to 300 families each. The settlements will be established in various blocs near the big cities.

Drobles said that the planned settlements would mainly be established on state land and would not affect the local population.

Part of this plan has already been implemented in the field through the establishment of several such blocs as, for example, the Quarney Shomron bloc on the Qalqilyah-Nabulus road which will comprise five settlements. So far, two settlements, Qarney Shomron and Ma'ale Shomron, have been established there and the construction of a third settlement is under way and will be settled by regular army officers. Another bloc is the Levona bloc which, so far, comprises the settlements Halamish (Neve Tzuf), Elqana and Ari'el. Two other settlements will be established there soon: One is Levona, which will house workers of the aviation industry, and the other a settlement which will be established near the village of (Na'alin), overlooking Ben-Gurion Airport. A third bloc is the Rehan bloc near Janin, northern Samaria. There are 44 Jewish settlements inhabited by about 11,000 people in Judaea and Samaria today.

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT WEST BANK SITUATION

Area Reported Quiet

TA152016 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Today, the day of the declaration of the state, passed quietly in the territories. Attempts to stage commercial strikes in Nabulus and Bethlehem were foiled. The military authorities have abolished the curfew in all Arab towns in Judaea and Samaria except for Hebron.

Hebron Curfew To Be Eased

TA160611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The military administration in Hebron plans to lift the curfew in the town during daylight hours. The reduced curfew, first imposed after killings in the town 2 weeks ago, will probably take effect from the beginning of next week. Yesterday the curfew was halted for a relatively longer period to enable residents to buy food, and our reporter says that the situation is not easy since traders have been exploiting the situation and prices have shot up.

Bomb Explosion in Nabulus

TA160610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] An explosive charge was detonated next to the Nabulus police station yesterday. It was found by a local resident outside his home. He brought it to police headquarters and miraculously he was not hurt, since the charge was set to go off within minutes of his arrival.

Shops Closed in Ramallah

TA141133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The military government has closed five shops in Ramallah because their owners did not open them early 2 days ago, the day the commercial strike was scheduled to take place. The head of the Ramallah Chamber of Commerce, 'Izzat (Karman) has sent a cable to the military government, asking that the shops be reopened and that the detained shop-owners be released and even guarded. Our correspondent notes that the strike scheduled for that day did not take place.

HALHUL DEPUTY MAYOR TO ACT FOR DEPORTED MAYOR

TA151940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Halhul municipality has decided to put Deputy Mayor (Hijazi Madya) in charge for as long as Mayor Milhim's deportation lasts.

MOST ISRAELIS DISSATISFIED WITH CAMP DAVID SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

TA111144 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 May 80 p 3

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public thinks the security arrangements on the autonomy, as stipulated by the Camp David accords, do not answer Israel's security needs. This emerges from a nationwide Pori poll conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

The Camp David agreements state that after the Israeli forces withdraw from the West Bank some of them will redeploy in security zones and, in addition, a strong police force will be established and the Israeli and Jordanian forces--which will carry out joint patrols--will maintain observation posts to guard the borders.

These arrangements seem "definitely inappropriate" for Israel's security needs to 17.1 percent of the people polled, "rather insufficient" to 12.8 and "partly appropriate" to 33.4 percent. Thus, 63.3 of those interviewed believe that these arrangements, to a certain extent, do not provide for Israel's security requirements.

Only 18.3 percent of those polled said that the security arrangements "definitely answer" Israel's defense needs.

The remaining 18.4 percent are undecided.

Among those who believe that the Camp David accords do provide for Israel's security needs one can observe a slightly larger number of academics, self-employed and administrative workers in a high income bracket, most of them from European and American countries.

The poll interviewed 1,200 men and women, questioned individually at their homes all over the country.

POLL SHOWS FIVE PERCENT INTEND TO LEAVE COUNTRY

TA160754 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] About 4.9 percent of the total Jewish population over the age of 18 (about 98,000 people) has declared that it certainly intends to emigrate "in the foreseeable future." [paragraph continues]

About 24.1 percent of families in Israel already have relatives who have been living for a "lengthy period" abroad (the number, according to the poll, reaches 735,000). These are the findings of a special Pori poll on emigration, which was conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

To the question "do you, in practical terms, intend to emigrate from Israel in the foreseeable future and set up home in another country?' about 4.9 percent answered in the affirmative and another 6.0 percent said "maybe." Thus, 10.9 percent of the adult Jewish population is presently considering emigrating from Israel.

APRIL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX RISES OVER 10 PERCENT

TA151658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The consumer price index rose by 10.2 percent in April. Special price rises were noted for vegetables, fruits. clothes and footwear. The recent rises in the prices of fuel, water and electricity havehad only a partial effect on this index. Their major effect will be on the May consumer price index.

The consumer price index has risen by more than 30 percent since the beginning of the year. If this tendency continues, the consumer price index for the whole year will rise 120 percent. The building costs price index rose by 13.9 percent last month.

Following the index rise the Histadrut will demand that the tax scale be updated without any connection with the wage agreements. This was the Histadrut secretary's reaction. Yeroham Meshel received this information during a visit to Tokyo. Meshel said that this rate of 10.2 percent is shocking, especially in view of the finance minister's reassuring remarks.

Meshel attacked Horowitz' method of delaying price rises until the end of the month so that they do not affect the consumer price index of the month in question. This method has now worked against Minister Horowitz and the index rise is very high.

## ETHIOPIA

### MENGISTU MEETS WITH UN REFUGEE OFFICIAL

LD152050 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 May 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, today held talks with Paul Hartling, the UN high commissioner for refugees. At a ceremony held at the grand palace this afternoon, Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed his pleasure at the visit to Ethiopia by Mr Paul Hartling and his delegation and briefed them on the objective reality in Ethiopia before and after the eruption of the revolution.

In his briefings, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that Ethiopians whohad been exiled because of the odious land tenure system in prerevolutionary Ethiopia returned to their country after the eruption of the revolution. But, he said, those whose interests were affected and who did not want to see the prosperity and equality of the masses fled abroad with the wealth they had accumulated.

After doing away with the reactionary order, the Ethiopian broad masses tried to pursue equality and prosperity without interfering with other countries, but the imperialists caused great problems for our country by mobilizing their allies surrounding the country, he said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu called on the high commissioner for refugees to examine closely the acts of the Somali Government in connection with refugees in a bid to hoodwink the international community. In this respect, he commended the efforts of the commissioner and his aides.

## UGANDA

### MILITARY COMMISSION CALLS MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD151429 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission, as an organ of the UNLF, which is currently spearheading the total liberation of Uganda from Aminism, has summoned all members of the National Consultative Council to an emergency meeting of the council on Thursday, 22 May 1980. It will start at 10 a.m. in the main hall of the international conference center.

### UPC BRANCH SUPPORTS MILITARY COMMISSION'S DECISION

LD151540 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 80 EA

[Text] The people of Apac district in the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, Gulu Branch, have expressed support for the UNLF Military Commission for what they termed the timely decision to arrest a nasty political situation in which ex-President Binaisa and his clique wanted to plunge the country.

At its first meeting in 8 years, the branch vice chairman, Mr (Obita Apilu), alleged that the administration mechanism Binaisa devised to rule the country was not different from that of dictator Amin.

They said the commander of the UNLA, Maj Gen Tito Okello, and the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok, and the other Ugandan liberators who sacrificed their lives for their country, deserve better treatment than that (?dealt out) by Binaisa's administration.

The party further observed that although Godfrey Binasia wanted to disregard the historical contribution of these sons of Uganda, their names have already gone down in history of Africa as a whole.

Commenting on the Military Commission's decision to remove Binaisa from office, the people of APAC said his attempt to dismiss the army chief of staff was an act of greed and inhuman. They felt that it was unfair for Binaisa to remove the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, as if it was an offense for him, together with other soldiers, to sacrifice his life to liberate Uganda and bring Binaisa himself back from exile in New York.

They were also surprised to learn that Binaisa had accused the commander of the UNLA and the chief of staff of owning private armies, while these are actually men who are now defending the lives and property of the people of Uganda against cattle raiders and Amin's thugs.

They appealed to patriotic Ugandans to continue defending the national interest of all the Ugandans in order to maintain peace and security now that the country is nearing general election.

MILITARY COMMISSION MEETS WITH PERMANENT SECRETARIES

LD151810 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has called on permanent secretaries and heads of parastatal institutions to continue running their departments and helping the law enforcement officers to improve the security situation in the country.

The commission, which was meeting permanent secretaries and heads of parastatal organizations under the chairmanship of Mr Paulo Muwanga, informed them that they had the commission's backing and trust in performing their duties.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Muwanga, told them that it was the (?wish) of the commission that the permanent secretaries and heads of parastatal bodies will not be governed by greed, and personal desire for wealth. Mr Muwanga hoped that with their tolerant behavior they will keep the country from falling during this difficult time.

Elaborating on the reasons for the removal of Binaisa as president, a member of the commission, Mr Yoweri Museveni, informed the permanent secretaries and heads of parastatal bodies that the action taken by the commission was not tantamount to a military coup.

He said the commission is not a military organ, but a political organ of the UNLF [Ugandan National Liberation Front]. Mr Museveni stressed that the commission had taken it upon itself to save this nation from a mess which had been built up by Binaisa. Mr Museveni revealed that the main cause of Binaisa's removal was that he had used state organs like state house and other government institutions to subvert the security of the state.

He further informed the audience that the commission would ensure, among other priorities, that there is law and order (?and enough) commodities and reiterated that the election procedure will go on as scheduled.

The meeting was also attended by three other members of the commission, the commander of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] Maj Gen Tito Okello; the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok; and Colonel Maluru. The sixth member of the original military commission, Colonel Omaria,is out of the country on duty.

## GHANA

### AFP REPORTS ARRESTS OF SOLDIERS PLANNING COUP

AB161135 Paris AFP in French 1030 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Lome, 16 May (AFP)--It was learned in Lome on Friday from well-informed sources that about 20 Ghanian soldiers who were planning a revolt were arrested at Burma Camp in Accra on Monday. This is the second time within a few weeks that the Ghanian civilian government has arrested soldiers suspected of planning a coup d'etat. The same source stated that eight junior officers and soldiers as well as a civilian were arrested in the Ghanaian capital at the end of March. They are now being tried.

Rumors about a coup d'etat have been circulating recently in Ghana, where the elected civilian regime, which came into power last Stepember, led by Dr Hilla Limann, succeeded 7 years of military regimes during which there were three coups d'etat.

## GUINEA

### PRESIDENT TOURE ESCAPES GRENADE ATTACK

PA151711 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Dakar, May 15 (AFP)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure escaped a grenade attack launched against him yesterday, Radio Conakry said today in a broadcast monitored here.

One man was killed and about 30 were injured in the attack, the broadcast said.

Radio Conakry said that some of the 30 hurt had been seriously wounded. It added that the person killed was from the Kankan region, eastern Guinea.

A second, more powerful grenade was thrown at the president, but failed to explode, the radio said, quoting a Central Committee statement.

When the attack took place, Mr Sekou Toure was attending celebrations at the People's Palace at Conakry marking the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the ruling Guinea Democratic Party (PDG).

The broadcast did not say who was responsible for the attack or if he had been apprehended. The radio accused imperialists for the attack: "Imperialism, which never ceases to arm criminals to attack Guinean revolutionary officialas, has entered a new phase of permanent plotting."

Mr Sekou Toure has been president of this country of about four million since 1961 when he was the sole candidate in the elections. He has been re-elected twice to the seven year post.

## LIBERIA

### MINISTER CONFIRMS COUNTERCOUP ATTEMPT FAILED

PA151717 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Monrovia, May 15 (AFP)--The Liberian information minister today confirmed that an unsuccessful attempt was made Tuesday night to overthrow the country's month-old regime.

Minister Gabriel Nimely said that at least five members of the Liberian armed forces were arrested in the countercoup attempt, but declined to give any other details about the alleged plot.

Mr. Nimely's statement confirmed reports of a move to oust the government of Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, who led the coup last month in which President William Tolbert was killed. But the information minister denied reports that Commerce Minister Major Joseph Douglas had been involved in the attempted takeover.

He said that the ruling People's Redemption Council would soon publish an official reaction to the coup attempt.

FORMER CHAPLAIN GENERAL ARRESTED FOR PLANNING COUP

AB161010 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] Major (Elton Lord) former chaplain general of the armed forces of Liberia has been sent to jail at Gbalayala, Lofa County. According to a high government source, Major (Lord) was involved in the planning of a countercoup. Speaking to newsmen at the Barclay Training Center yesterday, the head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, told reporters that the Baptist preacher had been dismissed from the army because of his attempt to create mutiny in the army.

Meanwhile, the Liberian Government has categorically denied rumors that Commerce Minister Maj Joseph Douglas had been involved in the attempt of coup and Mr Douglas, who according to the government source had expressed great concern over rumors of his involvement in the countercoup and of his (?last) arrest, was yesterday at his desk and later attended the cabinet (?meeting). The government source also said Minister Douglas was not arrested. However, the government has not named other individuals involved in the attempted coup, nor was it clear whether the coup had been planned only by military personnel or both the military and civilians.

Meanwhile, Col (Arthur Debel), former commander of the army air base unit has been arrested and detained for his involvement in the countercoup attempt that failed 2 days ago.

## NAMIBIA

### SECURITY FORCES KILL 21 SWAPO GUERRILLAS

LD150852 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Twenty-one SWAPO terrorists have been killed in clashes with the security forces in South-West Africa during the past week.

In one incident an ambush was set after information was received that a group of insurgents would be crossing the border into the territory. In the resulting clash 10 terrorists were killed. The other 11 infiltrators died after they were surprised by a security forces patrol near the border. They are believed to have been involved in recent attacks on police stations in the territory.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS TO MEETING IN CAPE PROVINCE

LD151221 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says the present generation in South Africa has no monopoly to exist alone in this world. Addressing a public meeting at Prieska in the Cape Province, Mr Botha said there were only 4.5 million whites living in South Africa and they could not busy themselves with what he called the political verbiage of the power bloc in the United States. He said he would make more progress with the Soviet Union than with the American State Department, because the Carter administration was openly hostile toward South Africa.

Referring to Zimbabwe, Mr Botha said there had been a long and tiresome war and then there had been agreement. South Africa should not follow that path but should reach agreement through negotiation. He said that if the people of South Africa thought that they could continue to live exactly as they have done in the past, they were heading for destruction.

Mr Botha said it would not be formal segregation laws that would save them one day but the quality of achievement, the degree of sacrifice and the willingness to extend the hand of friendship, even where either side was hurt.

### POLICE ARREST 130 CHILDREN AT GRAHAMSTOWN

LD152132 Johannesburg International Service in English 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The South African Police arrested 130 boys and girls at Grahamstown in the Cape Province today when they marched on the local police station. They demanded the release of 12 children and 2 adults detained in connection with the death of a man in a demonstration yesterday. The deceased was one of a group of parents who appealed to the children to end their boycott of classes. The children allegedly stoned the parents, killing the man.

ZIMBABWE

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT FIRST PARLIAMENT SESSION

LD151255 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1002 GMT 14 May 80

[Speech by Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana at the opening of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe--live]

[Text] Mr President and members of the Senate, Mr Speaker and members of the House of Representatives: I welcome you to the first session of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe. Today is a momentous day in the history of our country, with the opening of our first independent Parliament. After a long-fought struggle by the people of our nation which has cost our country dearly in every way, we have eventually achieved our independence, which has been recognized by the world community. Our independence celebrations have focused the eyes of the world on Zimbabwe and announced the transition from a war situation to one of peace. One hundred countries were represented at the celebrations; amongst the representatives being 5 heads of state, 3 specially invited prime ministers, 13 vice presidents, 6 prime ministers and deputy prime ministers, 26 foreign ministers, representatives of 6 international organizations and 7 liberation movements, as well as many other distinguished visitors who had helped us in our struggle. The government was proud to welcome his royal highness the prince of Wales and Lord Carrington, and also Dr Waldheim, representing the United National Organization. It is hoped that the spirit engendered by our independence will be one that unites our people of all races and political association, so that all can join together to rebuild our country. The government will do its utmost to achieve this national unity in a nonracial state.

Following the grant of sovereign independence, my government has assumed full responsibility for foreign affairs and is now engaged in establishing many important diplomatic links throughout the world. In general the foreign policy of my government will be one of nonalignment, with emphasis that Zimbabwe is an African state and our principal interests will be directed towards the problems faced by our brothers and sisters on the African Continent. It will follow a policy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbours and will seek to establish mutually beneficial relations with all countries, which, promoted by a spirit of goodwill and friendship towards it, recognize the uniqueness of the social, political and economic problems. It will also encourage the free exchange of ideas, culture and trade, without fear or discrimination between peoples or nations. My government will seek membership of such international organizations as will further its aim of nonalignment. Zimbabwe will endeavor to become a political and economic force for the advancement and well-being of all the peoples of Africa and for redressing the balance between the rich and poor countries of the world.

My government intends to ensure that the constitution is observed and will bring all laws into conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution. In order to achieve this some of our present legislation, which is racially discriminatory, will require change. For this reason, bills will be introduced to amend or repeal such enactments as the African Affairs Act, the African Council Act, the African Law in Tribal Courts Act and the African Status Determination Act. This is not an exhaustive list and other acts may, for the same reason, be found to be in need of change during this parliamentary session. The legal system will be examined witha view to establishing a structure where all courts fall within a single framework and every person has ready access to the courts and legal assistance services. My government appreciates that many difficulties and problems lie before it. Although these cannot all be dealt with at once, the primary objectives are to consolidate the peace that has been brought to our country and to proceed with the reconstruction and resettlement programs with the utmost urgency.

For the attainment of the first objective, the amalgamation of the formerly opposed forces and their conversion into a strong unified force for the defense of Zimbabwe is continuing as rapidly as possible. For the achievement of the second objective, a program has been devised to construct and improve the economy and infrastructure in the rural areas. This is aimed at providing opportunities for all our people to improve the quality of their lives through agricultural endeavor or in the commercial and industrial fields. Hand in hand with this development will go an organized land distribution program aimed not only at resettling those of our people who were displaced by the war but also at providing a variety of land holdings to meet the aspirations of those who wish to make their living on the land, whether at peasant or commercial farming level.

My government is conscious of its responsibility to maintain a strong and viable agricultural sector, so that the country is self-sufficient in all the basic foods. Therefore, in pursuing this problem of land reform, it will be careful to maintain the present commercial agricultural sector and to improve peasant agricultural production, so as to provide the foundation for a thriving agricultural economy. The undertaking of this program will require the fullest cooperation of and participation by almost every ministry and agency of government and it will fall to the minister of lands, resettlement and rural development to coordinate both the planning and implementation. It is intended that a resettlement fund will be established for the receipt of aid that is given to Zimbabwe for the purposes of reconstruction, resettlement and development.

It is my government's intention to continue to develop the water resources of this country in order to support industrial and agricultural expansion and to promote settlement schemes based on irrigation. Emphasis will also be placed on providing water supplies in the rural areas in order to enhance the quality of life of the rural people.

As a direct result of the war, much of the infrastructure in communally occupied rural areas has been destroyed. Schools and clinics have been demolished. In many areas water supplies, dipping tanks and marketing facilities have been damaged beyond repair. Over a million head of cattle have died as a result of stock diseases. The road system has broken down to the extent that the transport of passengers and goods to and from these areas has been seriously affected. Because of this situation, many of the former inhabitants of these areas have been forced to live in conditions of squalor in shanty towns, which have become breeding grounds of crime, disease and the social evils associated with slum conditions.

The ongoing exercise to effect the repatriation of all refugees and disabled guerrilla forces from outside our borders will continue. Administered by the department of social services and funded by the UN High Commission for Refugees, the coordinated relief and resettlement programs will include those persons presently designated as squatters. To encourage the return of these refugees to a normal and happy life in the rural areas, my government is giving top priority to the implementation of the program of reconstruction in the affected areas. This in itself will provide job opportunities for many of those who have become refugees, or who have been fighting the war.

During the coming year, it will be my government's intention to concentrate its efforts in the health field on the reopening of government, local authority and mission hospitals and clinics that were forced to close due to the war situation. It will also try to expand and improve medical and health facilities throughout the country and in particular in the rural areas where little expansion has been possible in recent years. The very requirement of health for mental, social and physical well-being and its personal, community and national connotations demand that an integrated approach be used. It will take cognizance of the contribution made to total health by activities such as agricultural production, infrastructure development, rural development, nutrition and dieting, cultural and formal education.

It is my government's intention to ensure from the village level broad population participation in the effort to be healthy. The fact that major causes of death, over 90 percent in this country, are preventable makes it necessary, indeed imperative, for my government to define, extend and intensify preventive and primary care activities throughout the country. The concentration of this will, in the long run, mean savings in high (?cumulative) costs, thus releasing resources for extended training of lower level, grass-roots staff at district level. Training of doctors, nurses, [word indistinct], medical and health assistants and various other ancillary medical and health personnel will continue to be a high priority, to enable us to staff adequately the anticipated increased health services throughout the country.

Furthermore, my government plans to provide as soon as possible a free medical service to all who urgently need it. This is an important and very demanding exercise, which requires careful scrutiny of the wider implications countrywide and is related to other activities. Before a free medical service is established, my government intends initially to provide free medical services to the disadvantaged people in the rural areas and in the urban [word indistinct]. The need to do so is imperative and will not in any way impinge on the plans for an integrated approach to health with a strong emphasis on primary health care.

In the field of education, it is the intention to pursue vigorously the reopening of the many schools in the rural areas which were closed as a result of the war. This will involve the recruitment of large numbers of teachers many of whom will have no professional teaching qualification. My government will therefore make every effort to provide in-service training for these teachers, and for teachers with nonstandard qualifications to assist them in fulfilling their function more effectively. In its determination to work strenuously towards the maintenance and raising of standards of education in Zimbabwe, my government will do all in its power to provide in-service courses for qualified teachers, with the object of keeping them in touch with modern developments in education.

In the sphere of secondary education, the most important innovation will be the introduction of a new national certificate which provides a single (?course) for the less academic people and marks a further step towards making all secondary schools comprehensive in nature. To provide secondary education to a great number of those children who are unable to be accommodated in secondary schools, the system of aided study groups will be greatly extended. It is my government's intention, when all preparatory work has been carried out, to introduce free education on a phased basis, beginning with the primary sector.

The branch of community development training will continue to train administrators for the local government system. It will also provide, in conjunction with other agencies, community education centers where students may study literacy and numeracy skills, to enable them to earn a living in their own environment, home economics, (?resource) education and physics.

My government regards the youth of this country as a very important section of the population. For this reason, a separate ministry has been created to deal with youth, sport and recreation. To ensure that the youth will contribute fully to the development of our country, it is important that emphasis is placed on both sport and recreation leading to healthy bodies and healthy minds. Sporting links will be developed with countries throughout the world to enable our people to visit foreign countries and also sportsmen from other lands to visit Zimbabwe. Such contacts can only help in the development of our country and its people.

My government is aware that there are many workers in Zimbabwe who have reason to be dissatisfied with their rate of pay and conditions of service. It believes that even the lowest grade of worker should be paid sufficient for him to house, clothe and feed himself and his family, and will take steps to ensure that this basic requirement is met as soon as possible.

It also believes that there should be no unjust discrimination against women; thus, where women are employed to do the same work as men, they should receive equal pay and my government will work towards this objective.

My government considers the housing of all workers as a welfare matter of paramount importance. Every workers and his family have the right to adequate accommodation. In order to achieve this objective, housing programs on both an ownership and rental basis will be worked out for those areas where this is required.

In the field of local government, it will be my government's intention to democratize municipalities by the end of the year and to create a unified local government administration to replace the different local government systems for blacks and whites. Legislation will be placed before you designed to facilitate this proposal. The introduction of a unified system of local government will also do away with the present structure which divides the rural regions of the country into commercial and subsistence farming areas. An in-depth study on how best this can be achieved is already under way.

With the return of peace in the country, the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications will be in a position to apply urgently needed attention to the state road system which has, to a large extent, been neglected over a period of some years. This attention to the state road system is significantly linked with the development of Zimbabwe and also its place in the coordination of the development in Central Africa. The roads of this country will play (?an important) part in expanding trade and facilitating communication with our neighbors.

In past years, the Ministry of Roads and Road traffic was responsible in the main for the major trunk roads of the country. Under this system, the major road-building expertise has not been applied directly to roads serving the people in the rural areas. Consequently, the people in the more remote rural areas, where roads are very poor, have suffered through lack of transport and development has been slow. In the future, the ministry will be responsible for the construction and maintenance of all the important roads in the rural areas, including certain of the trunk roads through existing rural council areas which serve farming areas beyond. By this policy change, it is government's intention to improve the entire rural road system for the benefit of the people as a whole.

My government proposes to bring about expansion of the postal and telecommunications systems, to provide benefit of the service to more of our people. The posts and telecommunications corporation will revise its facilities and training programs with a view to improving employment prospects at all levels and also working conditions and [word indistinct]. Since the country's new-found independence has led to wide-scale international recognition, it is now necessary for the corporation to establish efficient international communication links with the rest of the world.

Zimbabwe needs to install additional electricity generation capacity as soon as possible. The country relies on Zambia at present for about one-quarter of its power requirements. It is anticipated, however, that given modest growth for both economies, Zambia will not have enough surplus power in the near future to meet Zimbabwe's requirements, and (?we will), in fact, soon have to embark on the construction of additional generating capacity. Plans are well in hand to meet Zimbabwe's power requirements at Wankie: Stage two also needs to be constructed at the earliest opportunity and was put out to tender recently. The tenders call not only for the (?course) of construction but also for offers of finance. Several months will elapse before contracts can be awarded. Power should become available from Wankie in about 3 years time. (?Funds will be sought) for preliminary investigation into the possibility of exploiting the hydro-electric power potential of the Zambezi River.

Electrification of the national railways of Zimbabwe is proceeding with a section of the main line between Salisbury and (?Dawopa). A test section of 22-km between Samwari and Gado has been electrified to facilitate the testing of the system and of the measures designed to [words indistinct]. Tenders have been called for this project, including the locomotives and finance. The objective is to electrify the whole of the main line in the next decade.

With this policy of open links with other countries, the provision of additional air services is vital. The airlines of Britain, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Ethiopia are now operating or have been authorized to operate to and from this country, whilst Air Zimbabwe is either operating reciprocal services or has been given the necessary rights to do so. The airlines of a number of other countries are also interested in providing similar services.

The railway line to Beira has been open for some months and the volume of traffic handled is expected to increase consistent with the ability of the port and railway administration to provide the services expected by Zimbabwe's importers and exporters. The line to Maputo is not, however, expected to be open to traffic before the end of the year, when the re-laying of track inside Zimbabwe and repairs to the bridges and installations in Mozambique should have been effected.

In the field of commerce and industry, it is my government's intention to give every possible encouragement to the development of small business enterprises in both the rural and urban areas. Indeed, my government expects that with the removal of sanctions and the return of peace, the commercial and industrial sectors as a whole will develop rapidly for the benefit of all our people. My government in future expects the expansion of foreign trade by means of bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Steps have already been taken in this connection to apply for accession to the Lome convention and studies have been made of other international agreements. Talks have already taken place with a view to establishing trade relations with neighboring countries. My government expects to maintain links with Zimbabwe's traditional trading partners, as well as establishing new markets to provide outlets for our products.

The registration of pedigree cattle has, in terms of existing legislation, to be sent to the (?cattle breed) societies in the Republic of South Africa. As the number of pedigree breeders in Zimbabwe has increased considerably, suitable legislation will be introduced to enable this country to implement and process its own registration for such animals. The draft constitution has been approved by all the beef socities in Zambabwe and the proposed legislation will enable the Zimbabwe herd book to function as the sole registering authority. Noting that while the African Cattle Marketing Act, Chapter 2-30, is patently discriminatory, the cattle sales conducted thereunder in our tribal areas provide many benefits for peasant cattle owners. My government has resolved to repeal that act and replace it with legislation which will remove the objectionable features of the act, while retaining the benefit conferred thereby.

In order to provide advisory services to all farmers within the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Agricultural Development has been transferred from the former Ministry of Lands, National Resources and Rural Development. Likewise, the cooperative branch of the former Ministry of Home Affairs has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture. Cooperative societies will be promoted more effectively to play a role in farm supply and marketing.

At this time, farmers will be turning their attention to the crop program they will pursue in the coming season. Associated with this, the Min stry of Agriculture will seek to finalize at an early date discussions and negotiations with producer representatives regarding the prescribed prices to be paid for the control crops which are being harvested at present, together with the planting prices for the crops to be grown in the 1980-81 summer period.

In the field of information services at home, (?additional resources) are being sought so that all the people in this country may be kept fully and continually informed of the work being done by my government. The consultants from the British Broadcasting Corporation, who were requested by my government to advise on the various fields of operation of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, have submitted their report and appropriate improvements are being made in the light of their recommendations. To implement some of the recommendations, it will be necessary to amend the Broadcasting Act, Chapter 2-48 and accordingly, a bill to reflect the changes will be presented. One of my government's priorities is to bring about the extension of high quality broadcasting services to as many people in the rural areas as technical resources will permit. With regard to the outside world, Zimbabwe's information services to other nations are being expanded to spread ever more widely the unfolding story of this country.

With the return of peaceful conditions, my government, in cooperation with the private sector, is making every effort to restore and improve the infrastructure of our tourist industry. At the same time, vigorous action is being planned to promote the attractions of Zimbabwe wherever there is a (?promising) market, so as to build up visitor traffic and domestic holidaymaking to a level exceeding the records of the past but still within the capacity of our facilities amenities and environment. Zimbabwe is the heart and center of the unique tourist area of central Africa and my government will maintain close contact with its neighbors in this region with a view to practical cooperation in tourism.

The tasks facing government will make greater demands on the public service and to cope with this my government has reorganized the Department of the Public Service Commission into a ministry. The public service commission will retain its independent role as provided for in the constitution in dealing with personnel functions and will act as a recommending body to the minister of the public service in relation to the central management function of the public service. In terms of Section 75-2 of the constitution, I will give general directions of policy to the Public Service Commission, to ensure that the accelerated advancement of Africans is carried out in accordance with government's wishes. At the same time, the Public Service Commission has been charged with maintaining the public service in a high state of efficiency and satisfying the career aspirations of present public servants.

My government also intends to maintain high standards of prison administration and where necessary to improve prison conditions, first to attain complete nonracialism and uphold the humanitarian principles enshrined in our constitution, bearing in mind always that people go to prison as punishment for their misdeeds, as well as to get an opportunity to reform their future conduct.

In addition to the repair and reconstruction and existing government buildings, there is need to [words indistinct] the office accommodation requirements for an expanding public service, both in the urban and rural areas. My government will make a start on a second major office block in Salisbury and will continue at an accelerated rate its policy of providing staff housing in smaller centers. Funds will be provided for the electriciation of existing houses as an ongoing exercise where electricity supplies are available and this policy will be continued in the coming years, as such supplies are extended to outlying areas.

I have outlined a very ambitious program for a newly independent country and my government is firmly intent upon its implementation. The success of the program is, however, dependent upon peace and stability being consolidated and improved. To this end, the police force has reverted to its proper role of policing the country. Extensive programs for training and retraining have been introduced to improve its effectiveness. It is proposed to increase the size of the force. It is of paramount importance to my government that internal public security is established and maintained.

Estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1980-81 will be laid before you. In commending these matters for your consideration, I pray that the bessing of God Almighty may rest on your deliberations. I now declare the first session of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe duly opened.

HOUSE OFFICERS ELECTED AT FIRST PARLIAMENT SESSION

LD151548 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 May 80 CA

[Text] The House of Assembly has voted unanimously to elect as its speaker Comrade Didymus (Noel) Mustasa. Earlier, six members of parliament were sworn in, leaving one outstanding member still to be sworn in. Comrade Musasa formally agreed to accept the post. In a speech, the new speaker undertook to preserve the order and dignity of the house at all times. The prime minister then rose to congratulate him on his election. Congratulations were also extended by the leader of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith.

Elections for both the president and deputy president of the Senate were also carried out today. Comrade Nollan Makombe, a ZANU (PF) member of Parliament from Manicaland, has been elected president and his deputy is senator Chief Ndiweni from Matabeleland. Comrades Mutasa and Makombe will now vacate their seats in the National Assembly as a result of being elected into the new posts. The two seats will be filled by new members nominated by ZANU (PF).

MINISTER DENIES PLANS TO ABOLISH WHITE PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

LD161050 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 May 80 CA

[Text] The following is the text of a statement issued today by the minister of justice and constitutional affairs, Prof Mubako, in order to clarify certain reports which have recently appeared in the press:

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe has no present plan to do away with the reserved white seats in Parliament. Moreover, it is the stated policy of this government that agreements and concessions entered into will be observed. Any changes to any aspect of the constitution at any time in the future will be made strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, as is underlined in the president's address to Parliament. Reports in the press suggesting anything else are a distortion of what was said or what is to be done.